A BRIEF
ACCOUNT
OF THE

Several PLOTS, CONSPIRACIES, and Helliſh ATTEMPTS of the *Bloody-minded* PAPISTS, againſt the Princes and Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, from the Reformation to this preſent Year, 1678.

AS ALSO

Their Cruel Practices in *France* againſt the Proteſtants in the Maſſacre of *Paris*, &c.

WITH

A more particular Account of their Plots in relation to the late Civil War, and their Contrivances of the Death of King *CHARLES* the Firſt, of bleſſed Memory.

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Plots, Conſpiracies and Attempts of Domeſtick and Foraign Enemies, of the Romiſh Religion, againſt the Princes and Kingdoms of England, Scotland *and* Ireland, *&c.*

THoſe which make deſcriptions of large Countries in ſmall Tables, offend not againſt truth, though ſomewhat againſt quantity, ſo *Pliny* telleth us. Notwithſtanding with much convenience, eaſe to the beholder, and truth of obſervation, things are preſented to our Eyes in thoſe little Draughts, that the very places themſelves being viewed with great Trouble and loſs of Time, cannot yeeld more benefit to the moſt diligent, oftentimes not ſo much. Wherefore eſpecially, becauſe the Argument cannot be now unſeaſonable (for the abridgment of the Commentaries of large Hiſtories, is not unlike Maps of Kingdoms) I have here collected out of divers Authors, which have ſeverally handled parts of this ſubject, into one, The chief Conſpiracies and Attempts againſt the Kingdoms alone, and immediately of great *Britain* and *Ireland*, or elſe mediately through the ſides of the Princes of theſe Countries, by Traytors at home or abroad, of the Romiſh Religion, or foraign Enemies, by treacherous courſes of thoſe of the ſame bloody ſuperſtition. The beginning I make the firſt time of Reformation of Religion here in *England* under Queen *Elizabeth*, and the extent unto this preſent Year. I begin no higher than Queen *Elizabeth*, becauſe the Reformation of *Henry* the eight was but in part, and the other of King *Edward*, was an interrupted one, by the ſudden ſucceſſion of his Siſter Queen *Mary*; the rather, becauſe, for ought we know, there was no great matter plotted againſt this hopeful young Prince, that was not rather from Ambition, (if there was any ſuch) than from a deſire of ſubverting Religion. Not

but that the Enemies of our Religion and Kingdom, had us then in their Minds, but other ways there were, before bloody and desperate Practises were to be taken in hand, to be first entred into, of less difficulty, and more hopeful success. And these are the steps the Adversaries of our Religion use to tread, who thirsting after *England*, labour first to bring us back to *Rome*, by striving to make our selves hate our own Religion, and leave that God which brought us out of the Land of *Egypt*, bewitching us with glorious Idolatry of the golden Calves of *Rome*, introducing Ignorance and Blindness, that we may when our Eyes are out, patiently grind in the Mill of Slavery. If this course fail, the next is by Poyson, Murder, and force of Arms, to draw us to *Sodom* and *Egypt*.

The Reformation of *England* and *Ireland* fall under one time, and because that of *Scotland* also differeth not many years in age, they may all be brought in one account. With the Plots are jointly handled the Deliverances, which in some respect or other may very well be called great, either in regard of the Misery we had fallen into, (if God had not prevented them) of the slavery of Soul and Body, and this agreeth with all: Or else for the strangeness of the discoveries of their mischiefs, (sometime almost miraculous) before they have come to their birth, or disappointing them of their purposes, when the Authors have put them in practise; and these two respects, the one or the other, which may well denominate God's goodness to us, in disappointing them to be great, may be found in all likewise. So that for these Mercies received, we ought to ascribe to our Deliverer that which is due unto him, the praise of his own Work, and continual thanks for his Mercies, which even to this day, is from those Deliverances of the days of old, extended; we should have bin then betrayed, but we had now bin Slaves, both we, our selves and ours; one Plot, had it succeeded, had bin the betraying of *England* at once to them, who love themselves too well to have it lost easily, and are so wise, that they endure no Traitors, but for themselves, nor can endure any that loves his Country but a *Spaniard*. We may learn also to trust in him, even now particularly, *who is the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever*, nor is his hand shortned that he cannot save, nor his Ear heavy that he cannot hear those that call upon him, lifting up pure Hands in sincerity of Heart: although the Sins of our Nation in general, may justly provoke our God to punish us by them that hate us, for that cause, that instead of extirpating Popery and Superstition (a thing not hard to be done in human Reason, if the Children of Papists were carefully educated under Protestant Tutors) we think their Religion tolerable, and nothing so dangerous to Soul or Body as

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ſome Men ſeem to make it. Should we not deteſt and abhor the Religion of ſuch a Generation, as count they do God good ſervice by killing us? witneſs the bloody Perſecution under Queen *Mary*, and the damnable Plot of the Gun-Powder Treaſon. Yet ſome there are that would ſeem Proteſtants, and yet deny that their cruelty was ſuch, as the Author of the Engliſh Martyrology makes the *Marian* Perſecution to be. Others of no ſmall eſteem in the Church of *England*, inſtead of acknowledging *Foxes* Hiſtory a Monument of Martyrs, call it a Book fraught with Traitors and Hereticks. And for the Gun-Pouder Conſpiracy, ſome affirm it the deeds of a few Male-Contents, far from the approbation of the Catholicks; others as falſly, that there was no ſuch Treaſon intended, but that it was an invention of him, whom in reverence I forbear to name. But yet this may incourage us, that God will ſtill preſerve us, for their ſakes that have now and heretofore ſtoutly defended God's true Religion, and that in very many places of this Land, we have had thoſe that with all their power have oppoſed the very beginnings of Popery. But wonderful it is, and ſcarcely credible, that any ſhould ſo much have forgotten the Gun-Powder Treaſon, as to ſay, that they would rather truſt a Papiſt than a Puritan; as if they believed not there was any ſuch Treaſon, or had forgotten it; or that they thought that thoſe whom Men call Puritans, were traiterouſly minded, and bloody Perſons. In the moſt Reverend and Judicious Aſſembly of this Kingdom, a Member of that Aſſembly, declared in particulars, how the beſt Men have bin branded with the name of Puritan, (it was where any Man might freely have ſpoken) yet no Man contradicted him. If it be given ſometime to the beſt, without queſtion thoſe ordinarily called by that bie-name, are none of the worſt; becauſe from likeneſs at leaſt divers Men have one Name. We will acknowledg Hypocrites among them, but becauſe one is ſuch, no Man will conclude they muſt be all ſo. No Man of us almoſt abhorreth the Name of Proteſtant to be given him, and yet of theſe, ſome will Lie, others will Steal, and a third ſort will do worſe. Since this Parliament (perhaps I imagine the time, and reaſon aright) the Jeſuites and Jeſuited have invented a ſtrange Name for ſuch Men, and let fall the reproach of Puritan. They call them by a figurative Name, which is ignorantly ſpoken by moſt, falſly by all; and as the roundeſt Figure is of the largeſt Capacity, ſo they have ſhaped them a Name, which is larger than *Preciſian*, *Browniſt*, or the like, ſurroundeth every one, that thinketh it not a juſt thing to rail againſt the *Parliament*, to curſe the Fathers of his Country. But I deſire not to be called, but to be *totus terres atque rotundus*. So much by the way; to fall upon the buſineſs now.

The King of Spain *offereth Marriage to the Queen.*

AT the beginning of the raign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Philip* the second of *Spain* ſought to win her to him by Marriage, not doubting to procure a Diſpenſation for the Inceſt, but was as wiſely anſwered, as he wickedly and craftily intended, that the Queen could not ſo ſoon forget her Siſters death, ſhe knowing it to be a part of diſcretion to keep in hope ſo potent an Adverſary, if he ſhould be incenſed by a denial (her own Kingdom, by reaſon of the change of Religion, and the depriving of many Popiſh Biſhops, which the blinded People had in ſome eſteem, among many other alterations, being of doubtful Affections) till ſhe could better provide for her own Security. The *Spaniard* in the mean time perceived that his ſuit was not like to ſucceed, when the thought of uniting *England* to *Spain* by the Marriage of Queen *Elizabeth*, if like her Siſter *Mary* ſhe proved not barren, was taken away, he took hold on the next occaſion.

The practice of the Guiſes *with the Queen of* Scots *againſt* England.

MAry now Queen of *Scots*, Daughter and Heir apparent unto *James* the fifth, and Wife unto *Francis*, *Dauphine* of *France*, Daughter of *Mary* of *Lorrain*, who was Siſter unto the Duke of *Guiſe*, She, after the death of Queen *Mary* of *England*, being incouraged thereunto by the *Guiſes* her Uncles, uſurpeth the Arms of *England*, uniting them to the Arms of *Scotland*, on her Plate, in the Windows of her Houſe, and on her Servants Coats, declaring her ſelf thereby Queen of *England*. Her meaning was well underſtood, and this (it is very probable) in the fourth year of Queen *Elizabeth*, made *Arthur Poole* and his Brethren, deſcended of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* the fourth, and *Anthony Forteſcue* their Brother-in-Law, with their Confederates, to conſpire ſecretly to fly unto the *Guiſes* in *France*, and thence, and with their help, to come with an Army into *Wales*, and there to proclaim the Queen of *Scots* Queen of *England*, and *Arthur Poole* Duke of *Clarence*. God was pleaſed in a very good time to diſcover this Plot. For had they gone thither and diſcovered their intents, it had (if God had not powerfully oppoſed it) not only animated the *Guiſes* to have ſeconded them, and furniſhed them with Men and Money, but having returned into *Wales*, they would have gathered great Forces to augment their Numbers, and put the Queen to the incomparable Trouble and Danger of a Civil War. Beſide all this, ſhe had at this time

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on every ſide, Enemies abroad, the *French* King, the King of *Spain*, the *Guiſian* and Popiſh Faction in *Scotland*. The Loyal People of *Scotland* were ſo unable to help her, that they ſtood in need of her help. The Low-Countries were under *Spaniſh* Tyranny, and a convenient place from whence to annoy this Kingdom. The Conſpirators confeſſed that they did not intend to put in practiſe this thing, during the Life of our Queen; for indeed they were made believe by Predictions of Popiſh Aſtrologians, that Queen *Elizabeth* could not live above one year. The good Queen notwithſtanding pardoned their Lives, after Sentence of Death upon them, from their own Confeſſion.

And how zealouſly the *Guiſes* endeavoured to invade *England*, may appear by the inclination of *Sebaſtian Martigius* ſent into *Scotland*, by the counſel of the *Guiſes* (for about thoſe times their alone Counſels were principally followed) with Horſe and Foot, to aſſiſt in the Civil War of *Scotland*, who could hardly be reſtrained from invading *England* preſently, and firſt of all, preſuming (no queſtion) on the aid of Papiſts in *England*, from intelligence held with them here. For otherwiſe what could 1000 Horſe, and not very many Foot do in reſpect of conquering all *England?* Now was the Queen of *Scots* in *France*, and although the Regency of *Scotland* was put into the hands of the Marquiſs of *Hamilton*, yet the power of the Queen *Dowager* with her *French* Faction did ſo increaſe, and on the other ſide the authority of the Marquiſs Regent ſo abate, that after the promiſe from the *French* King of 12000 Crowns by the Year, and Dutchy of *Caſtle-Herald*, to which was added the preferment of all the Marquiſs's chief kindred, the Marquiſs reſigned his place into the hands of *Mary* of *Lorrain* Queen *Dowager*; a thing for a Woman to be Regent in *Scotland* but once before known. She had made many promiſes unto the *Scots* of the freedom of exerciſing the Proteſtant Religion, but being now ſetled in the Regency, ſhe diſcovered her mind wholly bent to alter Religion. She told her Friends in plain terms, that though the Miniſters whom ſhe named ſhould preach more honeſtly, or (as ſhe called it) more ſincerely than they had done, yet they ſhould all be baniſhed. She expreſſed at the death of a young Man, whom ſhe ſeemed to bewail, being ſlain, for that his Father had not rather excuſed him, being a ſtout defender of the reformed Religion, that ſhe was cruelly minded towards the Profeſſors thereof. *Eaſter* alſo was commanded to be celebrated after the Romiſh Cuſtom. For theſe and divers other of her overtures, Meſſengers were ſent unto her, to deſire her to be good to the Proteſtants, and to remember the many Promiſes ſhe had made unto them to that end. But all in vain. She told the Earl of *Glencarn*, and Sir *John Campbel*, who were ſent unto her;

her; That performance of Promiſes was to be expected from Princes, no farther than ſtood with their profit. Upon this they told one another that they then renounced all Obedience and Duty toward her. Violence now with Art was to be uſed for effecting her Purpoſe touching Religion.

Hereupon advice was given by *Labroſſe* a French Commander in *Scotland*, to put to death all the Nobility of *Scotland*, for that the People being bereaved of their Heads, would after be eaſily brought to undergo any Yoak; but that things might appear with a more pleaſing Colour, there was a ſhew, as if the Queen had laboured, and would endeavour to convince her Adverſaries in Religion, by no other way, but by Arguments. Into *Scotland* were ſent three *Sorbon* Doctors with the Biſhop of *Amiens*. But with what ſafety might any Man diſpute with them, when he that did ſo was in the midſt of his armed Enemies, and there was greateſt fear of violence from the Diſputers themſelves. For the Biſhop of *Amiens* counſelled the Queen Regent, that if any there were which ſhould be found to diſpute againſt the Romiſh Decrees, he ſhould be put to death, yea even thoſe who but ſeemed to be of another Mind only. We are not informed that the Queen Regent put in practice the foregoing counſels, perhaps the time was not altogether ſeaſonable, nor do we take every ſingle action, which might conduce to the ſubverting of Religion, to be a Conſpiracy: but we may well eſteem by the Queens Words, the Councellors and Commanders Intents and Purpoſes, the placing of ſuch a Regent, all this to be a continued Conſpiracy, to ſtrangle in the birth the Church of *Scotland*, having yet ſcarcely taken breath in the World. Not long after the Queen Regent dyeth, and although it will perhaps be ſaid, there was no diſcovery of any Conſpiracy which was in acting (as to put to death all the Nobility, or all that would dare diſpute againſt the Biſhop or Doctors, could be no eaſy task to go about; the latter, becauſe the death of their laſt Martyr *Walter Mille* did ſeem ſo grevious unto them, and if any more ſhould ſuffer, how would ſuch a thing be taken by *French-men*, People of another Nation?) It may be objected from the above named Arguments, that there wanted no endeavour. After the death of the Mother, the Daughter returning into *Scotland*, was married unto *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, who being of the ſame Religion with the Queen, and they both a Brothers and Siſters Children, did ſtrongly maintain Popery, againſt the Proteſtant Religion. We cannot imagine here that any thing ſhould be contrived againſt the lives of thoſe Princes by a Popiſh Party to overthrow Religion. For, to ſubvert Religion, no way could be found better, than by maintaining in life and honour ſuch Princes as theſe two were, who

profeſſed

profeſſed and maintained Popery; as contrarily to ſubvert Religion, Laws, Liberties and the like, the beſt means are through the ſides of ſuch Kings and Queens as are Projectors and Maintainers of them. So the holy Scripture declareth by Word and Example, *I will ſmite the Shepheard and the Sheep ſhall be ſcattered.* For this Queen was ſo far from furthering the eſtabliſhment of Religion, nay from connivence at thoſe who ſhould go about any ſuch matter, that ſhe profeſſed ſhe would follow the example of her Couſin, Queen *Mary* of *England*, which was no other thing than maintaining in her Dominions the Pope and Popery, and puniſhing the contrary minded as Hereticks. It will not be thought (I ſuppoſe) that either the Papiſts at home in *Scotland*, or thoſe in *France*, or elſewhere, would go about to take away the lives of ſuch Princes, whoſe lives ſecured their Religion. For what was attempted againſt the Life (and moſt unhappily ſucceeded) of the King, was not any way to ſubvert Popery; becauſe the deed was committed, and the Plot chiefly laid by Papiſts. It rather was undertaken againſt the Life of this Prince, by ſome, to make way for their own Family to inherit the Crown of *Scotland*; by others, to get the Kingdom, and admit any Religion. But thoſe that look farther into Matters, judg this act to be committed againſt a Profeſſor of the *Romiſh* Religion, that he being taken out of the way, another might ſucceed, which had greater Power and Friends to bring to paſs, what King *Henry* the Queens Husband, had a Mind, but not Power enough to do. And that made thoſe who were no Enemies to the King in point of Religion, not diſlike the Treaſon, for the Ends ſake. I cannot be of their Minds altogether, who judg that of the Queen of *Scots*, being now in reſtraint in *England*, not long before married to Earl *Bothwell*, and preſently to deſire a Devorce from him, and to require that he ſhould be ſummoned within the ſpace of a very few days, to return into the Kingdom, to make anſwer and defence to the Queens Suit of Divorce, to have proceeded from the changing Fancy of the Queen, not ſo much from Conſcience. For it was as well known before her departure into *England*, as after, that Earl *Bothwell*, had a Wife living when he married the Queen; inſomuch that at the publiſhing the banes of their Matrimony, one ſtood up in the Church and forbad them. It was generally thought that it was, that a way might be open for the Duke of *Norfolk*, who then made Suit unto her. He indeed was ſuch a Man, as being of great Wealth, mighty in Friends, and ſingular Abilities of Mind, could better bring about what was deſired, than a Man of no great riches at any time, but was now in extream Poverty and Diſgrace in the Dominions of the King of *Denmark*, and notoriouſly infamous for his Crimes in *Scotland*.

The

The Rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland *and* Weſtmerland.

AT this time the King of *Spain* wrote unto the Duke of *Norfolk*, to join with the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmerland*, to raiſe a Rebellion in *England*, and to the Earl of *Ormond* to do the like in *Ireland*. Theſe Letters were ſhown unto Queen *Elizabeth* by the Duke and the Earl; that from hence at leaſt might appear their Loyalty.

Nevertheleſs, whether by the advice of the Biſhop of *Roſs*, who lay as Ambaſſador at *London* for the Queen of *Scots*, and one *Rodolf* a *Florentine*, going in the appearance of a Merchant Factor, or purpoſing of himſelf, whatſoever he might pretend, he privately ſought to marry the Queen of *Scots* (ſhe being next Heir to the Crown of *England*) contrary to his Promiſe made unto his Sovereign Queen *Elizabeth*. The Queen of *Scots* and the Duke participate of one anothers Mind, by Letters written in hidden Characters. Neither was this a matter only ſuppoſed; but the Dukes Secretary, one *Higford*, who was commanded by the Duke to burn ſuch Letters as came from the Queen of *Scots*, but did it not, and hid them under a Mat in his Chamber, and being under examination, he cauſed them to be produced. This was when the two Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmerland* had ſecretly complotted to raiſe Arms, and not long after the Dukes apprehenſion, they fell into open Rebellion. One of the Letters which was ſhewn at the Dukes arraignment was to this purpoſe: That the Queen was ſorry that the ſaid Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmerland* were in Arms, before the Dukes Forces were ready. This was undertaken after that Pope *Pius Quintus* had in Bulls from *Rome* printed, and ſent to *Rodolf*, abſolved Queen *Elizabeths* Subjects from their Allegiance. The Pope perſwaded the *Spaniard* to aſſiſt the Conſpirators, that his affairs in the *Netherlands* might proſper the better: and the *French* did the like, that the Queen of *England* might be leſs able to ſend aid to the Proteſtants in *France*. *Northumberland* and *Weſtmerland* having thus taken Arms, Supplies and Moneys failing, withdrew themſelves into *Scotland*, *Norfolk* was thrown into Priſon. *Rodolf* being in Cuſtody, for whom the Pope had appointed 150000 Crowns to help the Conſpirators, was for want of clear proof diſmiſſed. *Rodolf* being got out of Priſon, afterward diſtributeth the 150000 Crowns to the Partners in the Treaſon. He being with the Pope, is ſent by him to the *Spaniard*, to preſs him to give aſſiſtance to the King of *Portugal* alſo for the ſame purpoſe. He wrote alſo to the Duke of *Norfolk*, promiſing to ſend him aid. The Popes Letter to the *Spaniard* was, That he ſhould ſend an Army out of the *Low-*

Countries

Countries to invade *England*. And this very thing the *Spaniard* endeavoured.

There was now a difference betwixt Queen *Elizabeth* and the *Spaniard*, about Money ſent by him to the Duke of *Alva*, but was intercepted by the Queen, and that was one pretence that the *Spaniard* had, for his dealing againſt our Queen and Kingdom. But the Duke of *Norfolk* was put to death. Nor is this the Relation of an *Engliſh* Proteſtant, but of a Papiſt (a good part whereof had not been known but for him) one *Hieronimus Calena*. The Book was printed at *Rome*, by the priviledg of *Pius Quintus*, 1588. The Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmerland*, ſeduced by one *Morton*, a Prieſt, and at *Dureſme* ſet up the Maſs, thence they marched to *Clifford-moore*, where hearing that the Queen of *Scots* was removed to *Coventry*, that the Earl of *Suſſex* was ſent with ſtrong Forces againſt them, and that Sir *George Bowes* was behind them, and had fortified *Bernards* Caſtle, that *Scroupe* and *Cumberland* had fortified *Carlile*, and had alſo an Army in readineſs, that the Souldiers of *Barwick* and the power of *Northumberland* were in *New-caſtle*, beſieged *Bernards* Caſtle, and took it on Conditions. Then for fear of the Earl of *Suſſex* they fled to *Hexam*, thence by by-ways to *Naworth* Caſtle, from that place into *Scotland* and from thence was *Northumberland* ſent, and here beheaded. *Weſtmerland* eſcaped into the *Netherlands*, where with a poor Penſion under the *Spaniard*, he lived poorly all his Days.

Dacres *his endeavour to deliver the* Scots *Queen.*

IN the Year 1569, *Leonard Dacres*, ſecond Son of *William* Lord *Dacres* of *Gilleſland*, being grieved to ſee a very great Patrimony go from him to the Daughters of the Baron, whom the Duke of *Norfolk* their Father-in-Law had joined in marriage with his Sons, grew revengeful, and joining with the Rebels, endeavoured to deliver the Queen of *Scots*; yet a little before being at the Court, promiſed to aſſiſt the Queen his Soveraign, againſt the Rebels, but treacherouſly he undertook to kill the Lord *Scroup* and Biſhop of *Carliſle*, to whoſe cuſtody the *Scottiſh* Queen was committed, but he failing in the performance, took *Graſtock* Caſtle, holding it as his own, aud gathered Soldiers. The Lord *Hunſdon* met him with the trained Souldiers of *Barwick*, and after a ſharp conflict overcometh him, and *Dacres* fled into *Scotland*, from thence into the *Netherlands*, where at *Lovaine* he lived and died poorly.

Fitz-Morris *raiſeth Rebellion in* Ireland.

IN this Year *Edmund* and *Peter Butler*, Brethren to the Earl of *Ormond*, joining with *James Fitz Morris*, of the Houſe of *Deſmond*, entred into a Conſpiracy againſt Queen *Elizabeth*; and to further it, came *Joannes Mendeza*, ſecretly out of *Spain*. The Earl of *Ormond* going into *Ireland*, cauſed them to ſubmit; they were impriſoned, and for their Brother the Earls ſake, not brought to Tryal. The Lord Deputy, and Sir *Humphry Gilbert* (through Gods aſſiſtance) appeaſed that rebellion. It is clear enough that this Rebellion in *Ireland* aroſe from the *Spaniard* as the firſt mover, for to this end he ſent *Mendoza* into *Ireland*, and had not long before written to the Earl, Brother to the two Rebels, to raiſe a Rebellion in *Ireland*.

Stanleys *Conſpiracy*.

IN the Year 1570, under a colour of delivering the Queen of *Scots*, *Thomas Stanly* and *Edward*, younger Sons of the Earl of *Darby*, *Thomas Jerard*, *Rolſton*, *Hall*, with others in *Darby ſhire*, conſpired; but the Son of *Rolſton*, which was Penſioner to the Queen, diſcloſed the Conſpiracy. All but *Hall* were impriſoned. *Hall* eſcaped into the Iſle of *Man*, thence by the commendation of the Biſhop of *Roſs*, he was ſent into *Dunbritan*; whence (the Caſtle being won) he was brought to *London*, and ſuffered Death.

Diſſimulation of Don John *of* Auſtria.

IN the Year 1576, *Don John* of *Auſtria* coming into the *Low-Countries* as Governour, ſent *Gaſtelius* to Queen *Elizabeth*, pretending a perpetual Edict for Peace. The Queen, as if ignorant of any bad intent, ſent *Rogers* to congratulate *Don John*'s Edict; yet ſhe knew that *Don John* had conceived a certain hope of marrying the Queen of *Scots*, and of enjoying *Scotland* and *England*, intending to invade the Iſle of *Man*, that from thence he might out of *Ireland*, the North of *England* and *Scotland* alſo (where he knew were many Papiſts) invade *England*. This Man to help forward this great deſign, practiſed ſecretly with the Pope and with the King of *Spain*, for the Havens of *Biſcay*. But the King of *Spain* neglected him in this deſire, accounting *England* and *Scotland*, a Morſel fitter for his own Palate.

Du-

During this Treaty of perpetual Peace, this treacherous *Don* treateth ſecretly with the *Scottiſh* Queen about the Marriage: and the better to work his own ends, took divers Towns and Caſtles in the *Low-Countries* by treachery, and wrote into *Spain*, that for the invaſion of the *Netherlands*, it would be beſt to ſeize on firſt the Towns of *Zealand*, before the more inland places; and that *England* might with the more eaſe be firſt invaded. The Queen in the mean while prepareth for War: but God cut off this her Enemy very ſuddenly, before the fruits of his high thoughts were ripe.

Stucley's *deſign againſt* Ireland.

NOt long before this time in *Ireland*, *Thomas Stucley*, a prodigal riotous and needy *Engliſh man*, diſcontented for that he loſt the Stewardſhip of *Wexford*, breaths out Contumelies againſt the Queen, and betaketh himſelf to the Pope, with whom he treateth, and boaſteth that he will ſubdue *Ireland* with 3000 Men, and burn the Queen's Navy. Pope *Pius Quintus*, had a great opinion of him. After him *Gregory* the 13, and the King of *Spain*, conſulted together to invade *England* and *Ireland* at once. The Pope aimed to get for his Son *James Boncompayno*, the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the *Spaniard* chiefly to imitate the courſe of Queen *Elizabeth* (who to keep the *Spaniard* buſy abroad, ſecretly ſent aid to the *Dutch*) that he might with-draw her help from the *Low-Countries*. But becauſe the ſtrength of *England* conſiſteth chiefly in the Navy, the King of *Spain* ſetteth the Merchants of *Italy*, and the *Netherlands* a work, to hire the Merchants ſhips of *England*, and ſo to ſend them away in very long Voyages, that the Ships being from home, and *Stucley* joining with the Rebels of *Ireland*, the Queen's Navy might be overthrown by a greater. The Pope gave him very great Titles in *Ireland*, and ſent under his command 800 *Italians*, the *Spaniard* paying the Soldiers. *Stucley* then went to *Sebaſtian*, King of *Portugal*, to intreat him to be chief Conductor, but was perſwaded by the ſaid King, and the King by *Abdalla*'s Son *Mahomet*, to go firſt unto the *African* War, where both King *Sebaſtian* and himſelf loſt their lives. And thus God overthrew their wicked counſels for that time.

Fitz-Morris *his ſecond attempt againſt* Ireland.

ANno Domini 1579, *James Fitz-Morris* formerly having fled into *France*, being pardoned for a former Rebellion in *Ireland*, goeth now to the *Spaniard*, and is by him ſent into the Pope, to conſult

 with

with him about his requeſt, which was to reduce that Kingdom by force of Arms unto Popery. The Pope, at the earneſt ſuit of *Nicholas Sanders* an *Engliſh*, and *Alan* an *Iriſh* Prieſt, gave *Fitz Morris* ſome Money to that intent and ſendeth him back to the *Spaniard*, from whence with his Prieſts, three Ships, and a few Soldiers, he arrived at *Smerwick* in *Kerry* in *Ireland*, and raiſeth a Fort there. *Thomas Courtney* an *Engliſhman*, preſently ſurpriſeth the Ships. *John* and *James*, Brethren to the Earl of *Deſmond*, join themſelves to *Fitz-Morris* who was their Kinſman. The Earl of *Deſmond* (although he pretended the contrary) favoured them, drew forces together, and by this pretence of *Deſmond*, cauſed the Earl of *Clanrickard*, who came to oppoſe them, to withdraw himſelf. *Fitz-Morris* ſeeing few *Iriſh* come to his aid, under pretence of going in Pilgrimage to the holy Croſs of *Tipperary*, went toward *Conaught* and *Ulſter*, to draw Forces together: whoſe Horſes being tired, he took ſome Horſes from the Plough of *William a Burgh* his Kinſman, and being purſued by the Sons of *William a Burgh*, *Fitz-Morris* perceiving that, told his Couſin *Theobald a Burgh*, that it was no time now to fall out about Horſes, but to join with him in the buſineſs of Rebellion, for which he was come into *Ireland*. Theſe Brethren had bin in a former Rebellion, but now declared unto *Fitz-Morris* their ſorrow for it, yet now fighting with *Fitz-Morris* to recover the Horſes, both the Brethren, and ſome others were ſlain. Sir *William Drury* was then Lord Deputy, who ſent for the Earl of *Deſmond*, who made a promiſe by his Wife to the Deputy, that he and his Men would fight againſt the Rebels. He diſſembled long; but after that *Malbey* had defeated *John* his Brothers Forces, and had ſent for *Deſmond* to come unto him about *Rekel* a Town of *Deſmond*, he plainly diſcovered his Rebellion.

That Night the Rebels ſet upon *Malbeys* Tents, but were diſappointed. Afterward *Deſmond* was ſent for (to come in perſon) by the Lord Deputy *Pelham*, who ſucceeded the deceaſed Sir *William Drury*: but excuſeth himſelf by a Letter ſent by his Wife. The Earl of *Ormond* was ſent unto him, that he ſhould deliver *Sanders* the Prieſt, the Caſtles of *Carigofoile* and *Asketton*, and to ſubmit himſelf abſolutely. The proſecuting of him was committed to the Earl of *Ormond*, who ruined *Conilo*, the Rebels only refuge; he hanged the Bayliff of *Youghall* at his Door, for refuſing to take an *Engliſh* Garriſon into the Town, beſieged the *Spaniards* in *Strangical*, but they withdrew themſelves, and after were all killed; and ſo hard he preſſed *Deſmond* and his Brethren, that madly they intreated the chief Juſtice to take their parts. Afterward the Juſtice ſent for the Nobility of *Munſter* to come to him, and would not diſmiſs them, till they had given pledges that they would aſſiſt againſt the Rebels. They made

made the Baron of *Lixenaw* yield himself, took *Carigofoil* Castle, killed and hanged all the *Spaniards* in it, and the Captain also an *Italian*.

San Josephus *with* 700 Spaniards *sent into* Ireland.

THe next Year, 1580, 700 *Spaniards* and *Italians* came to divert the Queens Forces, rather than to conquer *Ireland*, they landed at *Smerwick*, under the command of *San Josephus* an *Italian*, they fortified it, and called it Fort *Delor*; but being followed by the Earl of *Ormond*, they withdrew thence into a Valley called *Glammingel*. Some Prisoners of them were taken, who confest they were 700, and that Arms were brought for 5000, and that more were expected from *Spain*; that to conquer *Ireland*, the *Spaniard* and Pope had resolved and therefore sent into the hands of *Sanders*, *Desmond* and his Brother *John*, a vast sum of Money. That Night the *Spaniards* and *Italians* returned to their Fort, which so soon as Ordnance could be brought, and *Winter* was returned with the Ships of War from *England*, was on every side besieged, and after five days taken. The common Soldiers *Italians* and *Spaniards*, were put to the Sword, the *Irish* hanged: only the Captains of the former were preserved. Three Years after, *Desmond* wandring like a Vagabond, had his Arm almost cut off by a common Soldier, before he was known; and after was slain. *Nicholas Sanders* was almost famished in the Woods, and died stark mad. This Year 1580, Priests and Seminaries much increasing in *England*, severe Laws were enacted against them. These were for the most part bred in the *English* Colledg of *Doway*, founded (by the procurement of *Alan*, sometimes a Student in *Oxford*, afterward Priest and Cardinal) in the Year 1568. Afterward under *Requesenius*'s Government in the *Low Countries*, when the Wars were between *England* and *Spain*, the Fugitives were thrust from thence, and two Colledges erected for them, one at *Rhemes*, the other at *Rome*, the first by the *Guises*, the second by *Gregory* the 13. From these places rose in *England*, *Hanse*, *Nelson*, *Main*, *Sherward*, Priests, who reported Queen *Elizabeth* to be an Heretick, and so ought to be deposed, for which they suffered. In the aforesaid Year 1580, *Robert Parsons*, a Man of a turbulent Spirit and impudent, *Campian* a more modest Man, both Jesuits; they to serve the Catholicks turns, obtained of Pope *Gregory* an interpretation of *Pius* his Bull against Queen *Elizabeth*, that it bound the Queen and Hereticks always, but not Catholicks, till a convenient season. *Campian* wrote a Book intituled, 10 *Reasons in defence of* Rome. Mr. *Chark* answered him soberly. *Parsons* wrote against *Chark* virulently: but *Campian*'s 10 *Reasons* were thorowly answered by Dr. *Whitaker*.

Campian

Campian *and others condemned.*

Edmund Campian, *Ralf Sherwin*, *Luke Kerby*, *Alexander Briant*, were taken in the year 1581, as Traitors to the Queen and State, and condemned for coming into *England* to ſtir up Sedition. Still more and more Prieſts came into *England*, and for their dangerons Doctrine, That Princes excommunicated were to be thrown out of their Kingdoms; that Princes of any other than the *Roman* Religion had loſt their Kingly Dignity; that thoſe who had taken Orders were freed from Princes Juriſdiction, and not bound by their Laws, it was enacted 1582, That it ſhould be Treaſon to diſſwade any Subject from his Allegiance, and from the Religion eſtabliſhed in *England*, &c.

Somerviles *attempt to kill the Queen.*

An. Dom. 1583, divers Prieſts and Jeſuits wrote dangerous Books againſt *Q. Eliz.* and certain other Princes excommunicated: which prevailed ſo far, that one *Somervile* a Gentleman, breathing out nothing but Blood againſt the Proteſtants, ſecretly ſought entrance into the Queens Preſence, with a drawn Sword ſet upon one or two in his way; and being apprehended, confeſſed that he purpoſed to have killed the Queen. *Ed. Ardern* his Father-in-Law, a Gentleman of *Warwick-ſhire*, and *Arderns* Wife, and their Daughter, *Somervil's* Wife, and *Hall* a Prieſt, were condemned as guilty of *Somervil's* practice. After three days *Somervile* was found ſtrangled in Priſon (for fear of revealing it, as was thought) where he lay, and *Ardern* was hanged the next day.

Mendoza *the* Spaniſh *Ambaſſador, thruſt out of* England.

In 1584, ſome *Engliſh* Gentlemen began to practiſe the delivery of the Queen of *Scots*, *Francis Throgmorton*, was ſuſpected by Letters written to the Queen of *Scots*, and intercepted, Preſently *Thomas* Lord *Paget*, and *Charles Arundel*, a Courtier, left the Land ſecretly. *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, and *Philip* Earl of *Arundel* were commanded to their Houſes. And there was great cauſe of circumſpection; for the Papiſts by printed Books incited the Maids of Honour to do that againſt the Queen that *Judith* did againſt *Holofernes*. Yet was the Queens Mercy ſuch, that ſhe cauſed 70 Prieſts to be ſent out of *England*. The chief of them were *Gaſper Haywood*, who of all the Jeſuits [illegible] *England*, *James Bafgrave*, *John Hart*, and *Edward Rifton*,

who

who presently after wrote a Book against the Queen. At this time *Bernardinus Mendoza* the *Spanish* Ambassador, was thrust out of *England*, for practising Treason against the State. He having dealt with *Throgmorton* and others, to bring in strangers to invade the Land, as appeared by *Throgmorton*'s action, who being apprehended, sent one of his Packets to *Mendoza*: His other Packets being searched, there was found a Catalogue of all the Havens in *England*, fit to land in; and another of all the Noblemen in *England*, which favoured the *Romish* Religion. And he did not deny that he had promised his help to *Mendoza*, and the help of those Nobles it was fit he should deal with.

A Popish practice against Q. Elizabeth *discovered, not without a Miracle, by* Creighton's *torn Papers, a Scotish Jesuit.*

Queen *Elizabeth*, that rare Paragon of her Sex, and that fairly flourishing Flower, which Traitors (though oft attempted) could never nip, nor crop up, being a Princess both Prudent, Pious, and Pitiful; seeking (therefore) a fair opportunity and sutable means to set the Queen of *Scots* (at those Times tainted with some Treasonable Practices against her Crown and Person) at liberty: And for that purpose sent Sir *William Wade* (who was then returned out of *Spain*) to confer with her of the means thereunto. And the good Queen was about to send Sir *Walter Mildmay*, to bring this aim of hers to further issue. But some further terrors and fears in the interim brake out between them, which disturbed that intention; especially by a notable discovery by certain Papers, which one *Creighton* a Jesuit, sailing into *Scotland*, did then tear in pieces when he was apprehended in the Ship by *Dutch-Pirates* at Sea, whose person being by them seised on, he took forth his Papers (wherein it seems the project of a Traiterous Plot against Queen *Elizabeth* at that time, was described) tore them into small pieces, and with all his force threw them into the Sea. But see how the Lord's good Providence ordered it; as they flew in the Air, the Wind blew stifly, by force whereof they were all blown back again into the Ship, even in a miraculous manner, as the Jesuit himself confessed, when he saw it. Which Papers were all kept and gathered together, sent to *England* to Sir *William Wade* aforesaid, and with much labour and singular skill, so joyned and set together again, that he found they contained a notable new Plot (among many other) of the Popes, the *Spaniards*, and the *Guise's* resolution to Invade *England*. Whereupon, and by reason of many other rumours of dangers intended against the Queen and whole Kingdom of *England*, a great number

number of all ſorts of Men (out of common charity, and to ſhew their love and affectionate care of the welfare of the Queen and State) bound themſelves by an Aſſociation (as then it was called) by mutual promiſes and ſubſcriptions of Hands and Seals, to proſecute all ſuch (by all their force and might, even unto death) that ſhould attempt any thing againſt the Life of the Queen, or Welfare of the Kingdom. Now the Queen of *Scots* took this as a thing deviſed to bring her into danger, and ſhe alſo was ſo continually ſet upon by ſeditious ſpirits, who if they may but have acceſs, are able to draw the greateſt Princes to deſtruction. And what have been their practices from time to time, but to bring great Perſons, and greateſt Families to ruin? Lamentable experience ſhews openly the fruit of their malice and miſchievous plots of Treaſon, which they impiouſly and audaciouſly call and count nothing elſe but advancing of their Catholick Cauſe. Now the *Scots*-Queen (led on by her blind guides) dealt moſt importunely with the Pope and *Spaniards*, by Sir *Francis Engleſield*, that by all means they would with ſpeed undertake their intended Buſineſs, namely, the Invaſion of our Realm. For the advancing whereof, the Pope and *Spaniard* had reſolved on theſe points.

1. That Queen *Elizabeth* ſhould be deprived of her Kingdom.

2. That the King of *Scots*, a manifeſt favourer of Hereſie, ſhould utterly be diſ-inherited of the Kingdom of *England*.

3. That the *Scots*-Queen ſhould Marry ſome Noble-Man of *England* that was a Catholick.

4. That this Man muſt be choſen King of *England* by the Catholicks of *England*.

5. That this choice ſo made, muſt be confirmed by the Pope.

6. That the Children of him, ſo choſen, begotten of the *Scots*-Queen, muſt be declared Succeſſors in the Kingdom.

All theſe things were confirmed to be true, by the teſtimony of one *Hart*, a Prieſt. Who was that noble Engliſh-man that ſhould marry the *Scots*-Queen, was much enquired after by Sir *Francis Walſingham*, with all diligence, but not certainly found out; yet there was ſtrong ſuſpicion of *Henry Howard* Brother to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who was Noble by birth, unmarried, and a faſt favourer of that Religion, and in great grace and favour with them. All theſe things were diſcovered by this *Creighton*, the Jeſuite's torn Papers, as aforeſaid. And all this their plotting and contriving of *France*, *Spain*, and the *Pope*, againſt Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*, for no other cauſe, but for their Religion, which they had now fairly begun to eſtabliſh among their People.

Parry

Parry *Executed for Treaſon.*

IN the year 1585, *William Parry*, a *Welchman*, and Doctor of Law, ſpake againſt that Law, which in the Parliament then held, was Exhibited, and called it a *Bloody Law*. Preſently after he was accuſed of practizing the Queen's death. He confeſſed voluntarily in the Tower, that having obtained the Queen's pardon for breaking into the Chamber and wounding one *Hare* (for which he was Condemned) he being a ſworn Servant to the Queen; from *England* he went into *France*, and was reconciled. Afterward at *Venice*, in conſultation with *Benedict Palmeus*, he told him that he had found out a way to help the afflicted Catholicks in *England*, if the *Pope*, or ſome learned Divines, would approve it as lawful. The Jeſuit *Palmeus* approved it. Next in *France*, one *Morgan*, drew him to conſent to murder the Queen, if it ſhould prove lawful. This Act the *Pope*'s Nuncio, *Ragazonius*, commended. *Parry* afterward having acceſs to the Queen, ſhewed her all, and not long after Cardinal *Come* his Letter approving the enterprize. Now he taketh a new reſolution to perform it, encouraged eſpecially by Doctor *Alen*'s Book, teaching that Princes Excommunicated, are to be ſpoiled of their Kingdoms and Lives. Theſe with many other things, *Parry* confeſſed before the Lord *Hunſdon*, Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, and Sir *Francis Walſingham*, in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; the heads of his Accuſation being read, he confeſſed himſelf guilty. He died in the Palace-yard before *Weſtminſter-Hall*, not once calling upon the Name of God. At this time alſo *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, for entring into Traiterous Counſels with *Paget* and the *Guiſes*, to invade *England*, was caſt into the Tower, where he was found dead, being ſhot with three Bullets under the left Pap, the Chamber-door bolted in the inſide. A Piſtol was found in his Chamber, and himſelf the author of his own death. Thus from time to time, the moſt noble Families of *England* have been Seduced and Ruined by the falſe and bewitching counſels of Jeſuits and Seminaries.

Savage's *attempt to kill the Queen.*

NOw again there was a moſt abominable Treaſon conſpired, and voluntarily confeſſed by the Conſpirators. One *Gifford*, a Doctor in Divinity, *Gilbert Gifford*, and *Hodgeſon*, Prieſts, perſuaded one *John Savage*, a bloody Fellow, to undertake to kill Queen *Elizabeth*: To hide their miſchievous intents more cunningly from the Queen's Council, who were very careful to foreſee all Danger, they wrote a

Book, in which they adviſe the Papiſts in *England*, not to go about to hurt the Queen. For they were to uſe no other Weapons againſt their Prince, than the Chriſtian Weapons of Tears, Faſting, Prayers, and the like: And moſt cunningly alſo theſe Foxes ſpread a Rumour, that *George Gifford*, one of the Queen's Penſioners, had ſworn to kill the Queen, and for that cauſe had gotten from the *Guiſes* a very great ſum of Money. The *Eaſter* following, *John Ballard*, an Engliſh Prieſt of the Colledg of *Rhemes*, was come into *England*, who had been trying the minds of Papiſts in *England* and *Scotland*. He had dealt with *Mendoza*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador in *France*, *Charles Paget* and others, for the Invaſion of *England*. And although it ſeemed to be a very hard work, yet he had ſworn to uſe his utmoſt endeavour in it, and alſo for the liberty of the Queen of *Scots*. At *Whitſuntide*, in a Souldiers habit, and under the name of Captain *Forteſcue*, he had a conference in *London* with *Anthony Babington*, a young Gentleman of *Darby-ſhire*, Romiſhly affected, who not long before in *France*, had conference with *Thomas Morgan*, and the Biſhop of *Glaſco*, the *Scotch* Queen's Ambaſſador. He was drawn by them, ſhewing him moſt aſſured hopes of Honour from her, to addict himſelf to them; and by their means had favourable Letters from her. *Ballard* and *Babington*, conferred together concerning the Invaſion of *England*; but it was not deemed a thing could be done, Queen *Elizabeth* being alive. Then *Ballard* informed *Babington*, that *Savage* had undertaken to kill her. *Babington's* advice was, that it ſhould not be committed to *Savage* alone, leſt perhaps he might be hindred, but to ſix reſolute Men, of which number *Savage* ſhould be one. Upon this, *Babington* took into his conſideration the Ports, in which the Invaders ſhould land the Confederates, that ſhould joyn in the act of murdering Q. *Elizabeth*, and delivering the *Scots*-Queen. In the mean time a Letter was brought from the Impriſoned Queen to *Babington*, in a ſecret Character, blaming *Babington*'s long ſilence; but he excuſed it, becauſe ſhe was under the cuſtody of Sir *Amice Paulet*, a ſevere Keeper, declared unto her, that which *Ballard* and he had reſolved before, and that himſelf with one hundred more wou'd deliver her. The purpoſe by her Letters unto *Babington* was commended: And it was adviſed that it ſhould be undertaken conſiderately, and that nothing ſhould be moved before they were ſure of External Forces; that they ſhould make an Aſſociation, as if they feared the Puritans, that ſome Tumults might be raiſed in *Ireland*, while the thing ſhould be done here: That *Arundel* and his Brethren, and *Northumberland* ſhould be drawn to their ſide; *Weſtmerland*, *Paget*, and others called Home. The way to deliver the

Scots-

Scots-Queen, was appointed, to overthrow a Coach in the Gate, or ſet the Stables on fire, or intercept her as ſhe rode to take the air, betwixt *Chartly* and *Stafford*. *Babington* undertook for rewards, to all that ſhould give their help. He had gotten unto him *Edward Windſor*, the Lord *Windſor's* Brother, *Thomas Salisbury*, *Charles Tinley*, the *Queens* Penſioner, *Chidioc Tichbourn*, *Edward Abingdon*, whoſe Father was the *Queen's* Cofferer, *Robert Gage*, *John Travers*, *John Charnick*, *John Jones*, *Savage*, *Barnwel*, an Iriſh Gentleman, *Henry Dun*, Clark of the Firſt-fruits Office; and one *Polly* alſo joyned himſelf, who was thought to reveal all to Sir *Francis Walſingham*. *Abingdon*, *Barnwel*, *Charnick*, and *Savage*, took an Oath to kill her with their own hands. *Babington* enjoyned, that whoſoever was admitted into the Conſpiracy, ſhould take an Oath of ſecrecy. They were ſo confident of the ſucceſs, that they did not fear to cauſe the undertakers of the Treaſon to be Pictured together, which Picture being ſeen of the *Queen*, ſhe knew only *Barnwel*, and ſeeing him a good way off, ſhe blamed the neglect of guarding her Perſon. This Fellow afterward gave it out, that if the Conſpirators had been preſent, the deed might eaſily have been done. That the aid from *France* might not be wanting, leave was obtained for *Ballard* to paſs over thither for Money, under a falſe name, and *Babington* was to follow; who, that he might the more cunningly work his ends, pretended to Sir *Francis Walſingham*, that he had a deſire to go into *France*, to diſcover what the Fugitives plotted for the delivery of the *Scots-Queen*. *Walſingham* ſeemed very much to like the matter, and to commend *Babington's* reſolution, but upon pretences, delayed his going. This was known to *Walſingham*, either out of a ſingular faculty he had to find out Treaſons, or elſe by the means of *Gilbert Gifford* a Prieſt, who was ſent out of *France* to incourage *Savage* in his wicked reſolution, and that Letters might ſafely be tranſmitted by him to the *Queen* of *Scots*. *Gifford* corrupted with Money, or for fear, revealed the Plot to *Walſingham*, and promiſed to communicate unto him all his Letters. *Walſingham* kindly uſed him, ſent him into *Staffordſhire* to Sir *Amice Paulet*, in a Letter perſuading Sir *Amice* to ſuffer ſome of his Servants to be corrupted by him. *Gifford* for ſome Gold prevailed with Sir *Amice* his Brewer, who conveyed the Letters to and from *Gifford*, which by Meſſengers for that end appointed, came ever to the hands of Sir *Francis Walſingham*, who coppied out the Letters, and by the Art of *Thomas Philips* found out the Character, and by the help of one *Gregory* ſealed them up, that none could ſuſpect them opened, and then ſent the Letters as they were directed. The *Queen* hereupon commanded *Ballard* to be apprehended, which was done.

Babington adviſed preſently to ſend *Savage* and *Charnick*, to kill the *Queen*. *Babington* intreateth leave of *Walſingham* to go into *France*, and ſueth for *Ballard's* liberty, who would be of uſe to him for diſcovery, and to avoid ſuſpition. Sir *Francis* keepeth him back with delays, and draweth him to his own Houſe. *Skidmore*, Sir *Francis*'s Servant, was commanded to obſerve him ſtrictly, and to go with him, pretending, leſt he ſhould be taken with Meſſengers. This Letter being read (for the Command was written) by *Skidmore*, was perceived and read alſo by *Babington* ſitting by him, who Supping with Sir *Francis*'s Man in a Tavern, pretending to riſe to go pay the Reckoning, left his Cloak and Rapier, and fled. Then *Barnwel*, *Gage*, *Dun*, *Charnick*, being in the mean time proclaimed Traitors, fled into the Woods, and after were concealed, fed, and clothed in a ruſtical habit, by one *Bellamy* at *Harrow* on the Hill. After ten days they were found and brought to *London*. *Salisbury* was taken in *Staffordſhire*, and *Traverſe* alſo, *Jones* in *Wales*, not privy to the Conſpiracy, but he concealed them, and furniſhed *Salisbury* and his Man with a changed Cloak. *Windſor* was not found, *Gilford* was ſent into *France* as an Exile, and there died.

Sept. 13. Seven of the Conſpirators being brought to Judgment, confeſt themſelves guilty, and were condemned of Treaſon; other ſeven the next day pleaded not guilty, but were guilty, and condemned. *Polly* though guilty, yet for confeſſing ſomething to Sir *Francis Walſingham*, was not brought to Judgment; on the 20th the firſt ſeven were hanged and quartered in St. *Giles*'s Fields, where they uſed to meet.

The French *Ambaſſador's Plot to kill the Queen.*

IN the Year 1587, *Obeſpineus*, the *French* Ambaſſador of the *Guiſian* faction, conferred with *William Stafford* to kill *Q. Elizabeth*. *Stafford* refuſed it, but commended one *Moody*, in Priſon. *Trappius*, Secretary to the ſaid Ambaſſador, in the abſence of *Stafford* conferred with *Moody* about the deed, *Moody* propoſed Poiſon, or a bag of Gun-powder, *Trappius* diſliked it, and wiſhed rather for ſuch a Man as the *Burgundian*, which killed the Prince of *Orange*; this thing *Stafford* revealed to the Council, *Trappius* was apprehended going into *France*, and afterward the Ambaſſador, *Moody*, *Stafford*, *Trappius*, all accuſed the Ambaſſador before the Lords, who ſent for the Ambaſſador. *Stafford* beginning to ſpeak, was interrupted by the Ambaſſador, ſaying, that *Stafford* firſt propoſed it to him, who if he did not deſiſt, threatned to ſend him bound Hand and Foot to the Queen; *Stafford* upon his Knees

with

with great proteſtations affirmed, that the Ambaſſador firſt moved it: The Ambaſſador was admoniſhed to take heed of ſuch Crimes, and diſmiſt by *Burley*, inſinuating unto him, that it was more the *Queen*'s Clemency, than that his Office claimed any ſuch favour.

The Spaniſh Armada.

IN the Year 1588, was ſet out by the King of *Spain* for the Conqueſt of *England* the *Invincible* (as they called it) *Navy*. For this purpoſe the Duke of *Parma* had an Army in *Flanders*, of one hundred and three Companies of Foot, and three thouſand Horſe, among which were ſeven hundred *Engliſh* Fugitives, the Bull of *Pius Quintus*, for Excommunicating *Q. Elizabeth*, is renewed by *Sixtus Quintus*, and a plenary Indulgence granted to all, who would joyn againſt *England*. The *Queen* prepared a Navy alſo, and makes the Lord *Charles Howard* Admiral, and ſends him into the Weſt, to joyn with Sir *Francis Drake*, Vice-Admiral, *Henry Seymor*, ſecond ſon to the Duke of *Somerſet*, with 40 Ships, *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, is appointed to ſtop *Parma*'s coming forth; upon the Land Southward, were placed 20000 Men, another Army of 22000 Foot, and a 1000 Horſe at *Tilbury*, under *Leiceſter*; another Army guarded the Perſon of the *Queen*, conſiſting of 34000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe, under *Henry* Lord *Hunſdon*. The Council of War, decreed that all places commodious to land in, ſhould be ſtrengthened with Men and Ammunition, which places ſhould be defended with the Trained-Bands in the Maritime Countries, to hinder the Enemies landing; if he ſhould land, then they ſhould waſte the Country round about, that he might find no more relief than he brought, and that they ſhould keep him in continual Alarms. To ſecure the *Queen* at Home from Papiſts, ſome were committed to *Wisbitch* Caſtle. There was in the mean time a Treaty of Peace from the *Spaniards*, even till the Fleet was almoſt come to the *Engliſh* Coaſt. The *Spaniſh* Fleet conſiſted of 130 Ships, 19290 Souldiers, Mariners 8350, chained Rowers 2080. Great Ordnance 2630. They looſed out of the River of *Tagus*; three of their Ships by the help of *David Guin* an *Engliſh* Servant, and the *Turkiſh* Rowers, were carried into *France*, the reſt of this mighty Fleet, was by God's help overthrown and diſperſed, with eight Fire-ſhips, made to cut their Cables, weigh their Anchors, and flie confuſedly, and the Admiral *Gallyaſſe* was taken; when they began again to gather together, they were battered and torn, divers of them periſhing in the Sea: So a Navy three years in preparing, was overthrown in a Month, many of their Men being ſlain and drowned, di-

vers

vers of their Ships ſunk and taken (not 100 *Engliſhmen* loſt, and but one Ship) driven about *Scotland*, *Orcades*, and *Ireland*, much impaired, and returned with ſhame, God's Name be honoured.

Lopez *his undertaking to poiſon the Queen.*

IN the Year 1593, one *Stephen Ferrera de Gama*, which came with *Don Antonio*, the expulſed King of *Portugal* into *England*, and afterwards ſought to be reconciled to the King of *Spain*, being of inward familiarity with one *Roger Lopez*, a *Portugues*, the *Queen*'s Phyſician, prevailed with him to promiſe to poiſon *Q. Elizabeth*. *Ferrera* writeth to *Ibarra*, the King of *Spain*'s Secretary at Wars, about the promiſe of *Lopez*, and his requiring for the undertaking 50000 Crowns. *Ferrera* promiſed him, that there ſhould one come in the habit of a Mariner to him, who ſhould bring him the value of 50000 Crowns in Rubies and Diamonds, this was *Lopez*'s own confeſſion; who added alſo, that it could not be but that the King of *Spain* was acquainted with the matter, for the Money was to come from the King of *Spain*. He further confeſſed, that *Stephen Ferrera* told him, that if he would offer to the Count *Fuentes* this great ſervice to poiſon her Majeſty, he ſhould want no Money; and hereupon he was content that *Ferrera* ſhould write to the Count *Fuentes*, or Secretary *Ibarra*, to aſſure them that the Doctor would undertake to poiſon her. This ſecret was diſcovered by Letters, which were intercepted (for all Letters to any *Portugues*, and every *Portugues* coming from beyond Sea, was to be ſtaied) ſuperſcribed to *Diego Hernandes*, from *Francis Torres*; *Diego Hernandes*, *Ferrera* confeſſed to be himſelf; *Francis Torres*, was one *Manoel Lowys*, who had ſerved the King of *Portugal*, but remained now at *Bruxels*. About Count *Fuentes*, the Letter was very myſtical, and pretended Merchandiſe, as that the Merchants on the other ſide did commend his Wares, *&c.* aſſuring him of good return, *&c.* and therefore deſired him to continue there ſome time. They commended the Jewel he ſent, and reported how the Amber and Muſk was highly eſteemed, and ſpake of Broad-Cloth, Scarlet, Threads of Pearl, Diamond, *&c.* which Letter was confeſſed to be in Anſwer to that was written by *Lopez*, to take away the *Queen*'s life; more Letters there were to the foreſaid purpoſe from Secretary *Ibarra* to *Stephen Ferrera*, and from the Count *Fuentes* at *Bruxels*. *Stephen Ferrera* told *Peter Ferrera* his Keeper, that himſelf and *Lopez* had written into *Spain*, and made offer to give the *Queen* poiſon.

Squires

Squires *Practice to poiſon the Queens Saddle.*

ANno Dom. 1596, one *Edward Squire*, ſometimes a Scrivener at *Greenwich*, afterwards a deputy Purveyor for the Queens Stable, in Sir *Francis Drake*'s laſt Voyage was taken Priſoner, and carried into *Spain*, and being ſet at liberty, one *Walpole* a Jeſuite grew acquainted with him, and got him into the Inquiſition, whence he returned a reſolved Papiſt: he perſwaded *Squire* to undertake to poiſon the Pummel of the Queens Saddle, and to make him conſtant, made *Squire* receive the Sacrament upon it, he then gave him the Poiſon, ſhewing that he ſhould take it in a double Bladder, and ſhould prick the Bladder full of holes in the upper part when he ſhould uſe it, (carrying it within a thick Glove for the ſafety of his Hand) ſhould after turn it downward, preſſing the Bladder upon the Pummel of the Queens Saddle. This *Squire* confeſt. *Squire* is now in *Spain*, and for his ſafer diſpatch into *England*, it was deviſed, that two Spaniſh Priſoners taken at *Calice*, ſhould be exchanged for *Squire*, and one *Rowles*, that it might not be thought that *Squire* came over, but as a redeemed Captive. The Munday ſevennight after *Squire* returned into *England*, he underſtanding the Horſes were in preparing for the Queens riding abroad, laid his hand, and cruſhed the poyſon upon the Pummel of the Queens Saddle, ſaying, *God ſave the Queen.* The Queen rode abroad, and as it ſhould ſeem laid not her hand upon the place, or elſe received no hurt (through God's goodneſs) by touching it. *Walpole* counting of it as of a thing done, imparted it to ſome principal Fugitives there, but being diſappointed of his hope, ſuppoſing *Squire* to have been falſe; to be revenged on him, ſent one hither (who ſhould pretend to have ſtoln from thence) with Letters, wherein the Plot of *Squire* was contained, this Letter was pretended to be ſtoln out of one of their Studies. *Squire* being apprehended, confeſſed all without any rigour, but after denied that he put it in execution, although he acknowledged he conſented to it in the Plot, at length he confeſſed the putting it in execution alſo.

Earl of Tyrones *Rebellion.*

ANno Dom. 1597, *Hugh* a Baſtard, made Earl of *Tyrone* by Queen *Elizabeth*, pardoned alſo by her for a Murder, and uſurping the Title of *Oneal*, ſet on by the *Spaniard*, with whom he had lived a Fugitive, aſſaulted the Fort of *Blackwater*, and at that very time when he wrote to Sir *John Norris* the Engliſh General, that he might be dealt mildly

mildly withal, leſt he ſhould run on the Rocks of rebellion, wrote alſo to *Kildare* to ſide with him: the Queen deſiring to ſpare ſhedding of Blood, agreed unto a conference with him by her Commiſſioners; but the Rebel not liking the conditions propoſed by the Commiſſioners, departed and ſpoiled the Country about *Black-water*, and pulled down the Town of *Dunganon*. The Country waſted, and no Victuals to be had, *Tyrone* preſented to the General a Petition, craving pardon upon his Knees, at the Foot of the Queens Picture; and in the mean time dealt for aid out of *Spain*; the King of *Spain* promiſed him aid, requiring him to admit of no Articles of Peace with the *Engliſh*. Hereupon (though there was a ceſſation of Arms) he burneth and ſpoileth the Country, then he put on again his old habit of diſſimulation and ſues for Pardon. Preſently by ſhuffling or neglect, *Conaught* and *Ulſter* revolted, then he fell to Rebellion again, and about the *Black-water* overthrew 1500 Engliſh; then the Earl of *Eſſex* coming General into *Ireland*, he cleared *Munſter*, thence went into *Lemſter* againſt the *O Conors*, and *O Neales*, whom he vanquiſhed. He ſent thence Sir *Conyers Clifford*, againſt *O Rork*, himſelf going another way, to diſtract the Forces of *Tyrone*; but Sir *Conyers* was ſlain, and his Forces defeated. *Tyrone* coming near to the General, declared, he deſired not to fight, but parley of Peace, which was denied; afterward he obtained conference with the Lord General, and then another conference, where it was concluded, that next day Commiſſioners ſhould meet to treat of Peace. Then was the Lord General ſent for into *England*, after whoſe departure *Tyrone* takes the Field again. In the time of ceſſation of Arms, the *Spaniard* ſent him ſome Money and Ammunition, the Popes Indulgences, and a Plume of Peacock-Feathers.

Anno 1600, the Lord *Mountjoy* came into *Ireland*, as Lieutenant General, and in divers ſmall Skirmiſhes beat the Rebels. The *Spaniard* to further the Rebellion, ſent *Don John de Aquila*, with 2000 old trained Soldiers, and ſome *Iriſh* Fugitives, who landed at *Kingſale*. There were alſo at that ſame time, 2000 *Spaniards* more arrived at *Been-haven*, *Baltimore* and *Caſtel-haven*. The Lord Deputy encamped near *Kingſale*, Sir *Richard Leviſon* with two of the Queens Ships blockt up the Haven: and on both ſides the Town was battered. Then Sir *Richard Leviſon* ſunk five of their Ships. To theſe *Spaniards*, *O Donel* betook himſelf, and preſently after *Tyrone*, *O Rork*, *Raymund*, *Burk*, *Mac Mahon*, *Randal*, *Mac Surly*, and *Tyrrel*, with the chief of the Nobility, in all 6000 Foot, and 500 Horſe. *Tyrone* on a Hill, not far from the Camp, made a bravado two days together, as if he would give the Engliſh Battel. The Lord Deputy at the foot of the Hill, choſe a convenient plot

to

to fight with him, but *Tyrone* ſoundeth a Retreat, whom the Lord General followed, and forced to make a ſtand in the midſt of a Bog: where, by the Earl of *Clanrikard*, their Horſe were routed and defeated. *Alonſo O Campo* one of the Spaniſh Generals, and ſix Enſign-bearers, were taken Priſoners, and the Enſigns taken by the Engliſh, and 1200 *Spaniards* ſlain. *Tyrone* was forced to fly into *Ulſter*, *O Donel* fled into *Spain*, the reſt hid themſelves. The Lord General returned to *King-ſale*, and battered it for ſix days ſpace, the Enemy attempted nothing againſt him. Then *Don John* offered conditions of ſurrendring the Town; which propounded, the Lord General (the Engliſh being wearied out with a Winters Siege) agreeth with the *Spaniard* on certain Articles, and taketh poſſeſſion of the Town, and ſendeth away all the *Spaniards*, as well as thoſe in the Town, into *Spain*. The next Spring the General purſueth *Tyrone* into *Ulſter*, and ſpoileth the Country; upon which the Rebels make haſte to come in unto the Deputy, and *Tyrone* beggeth pardon upon his Knees. From *Dublin*, *Tyrone* ſhould have been carried into *England*, but the Queens death hindred that, and King *James* pardoned him. Afterward he entred into another Conſpiracy with *O Cane*: but being ſent for with a Proceſs, to anſwer a ſuit which the Biſhop of *Derry* had againſt him, and fearing he had bin ſent for for his Conſpiracy, he fled out of *Ireland*.

Garnet, Catesby *and others*, *labour to invade* England.

IN the laſt Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, there was a Plot layed againſt her by *Garnet*, *Catesby* and others, that the *Spaniard* ſhould join with the Papiſts here, in the Invaſion of *England*. *Winter* was ſent into *Spain* for that purpoſe, and *Creſwel* the the Leger Jeſuite in *Spain*, *Don Pedro Franciſco*, ſecond Secretary of State, and the Duke of *Lerma*, aſſured *Winter*, that his Meſſage would be very acceptable to the King of *Spain*. Then had *Winter* an anſwer by Count *Miranda*, that the King would beſtow 100000 Crowns towards the expedition, and at the next Spring at fartheſt would ſet his Foot in *England*. *Winter* returneth, and acquainteth *Garnet*, *Catesby* and *Treſham* with all, and they others; but before the next Spring the Queen died.

The Gun-Powder Treaſon.

AT the Queens death, *Chriſtopher Wright* was ſent into *Spain*, and *Guy Fauks* alſo from *Bruſſels* by Sir *William Stanley*, to advertiſe them there, that King *James* was as violent againſt the Catholicks, as

Queen *Elizabeth*, and therefore urged the *Spaniard* to profecute the old deſign. The Jeſuits privately ſuggeſted that they ſhould not admit him into *England*, as being an Heretick. *Catesby* held, that the King being an Heretick, forfeiteth his Kingdom before any ſentence pronounced. The Parliament was diſſolved the 7th of *July*, which the King held, and prorogued till the 7th of *February*. *Catesby* at *Lambeth* broke with *Winter* about blowing up the Parliament Houſe. *Winter* told him that it ſtruck at the root, but what if it ſhould not take effect? *Catesby* won *Winter* to conſent, but firſt (ſaid he) go over and win the *Conſtable*, to obtain more favour for Catholicks; and if you may bring over ſome confident Gentlemen, as Mr. *Faux*. *Winter* went, met with the Conſtable at *Bergen*, and delivered his Meſſage. The Conſtable anſwered, that his Maſter commanded him to do all good offices for the Catholicks; but he ſhewed the Conſtable nothing of the matter. *Faux* and *Winter* came both into *England*. This plot of blowing up the Parliament Houſe, after an Oath of Secrecy, and the Sacrament received upon it, *Catesby* diſcloſed it to *Percy* and *Winter*, and *Wright* to *Faux*. *Percy* hired the Houſe, *Faux* was pretended to be *Percy*'s Man, and names himſelf *Johnſon*, and kept the Keys of the Houſe till the adjournment of the Parliament: at which time all the Conſpirators departed into the Country. A Houſe was hired at *Lambeth* by *Percy*, to keep the Powder and Wood for the Mine, to which it was to be conveyed. When the Plot had taken effect, what ſhould they do? *Percy*, with two or three of them, with a dozen more, would ſeize on the Duke, and carry him away. The Lady *Elizabeth* was to be ſurprized at a hunting near the Lord *Harringtons*. They would ſave from the Parliament, firſt Catholicks, then ſome particular Perſons. While they wrought in the Mine, they fed on baked Meats, that they might not go forth. At Candlemas the Powder is brought over, about which time working in the Mine, they came againſt a Stone-wall, when hearing a ruſhing noiſe of Coals, they feared they were diſcovered; But it was only the moving of Coals to be ſold, which Celler *Faux* hired: 20 Barrels of Powder they had provided, which they hid with Billets and Fagots. *Faux* went into *Flanders* to acquaint therewith *Stanley* and *Owen*; *Stanley* was not there; *Owen* approved it. *Percy* and *Catesby* met at the *Bath*; and it was agreed, that *Catesby* ſhould call in whom he thought beſt. The number being ſmall, He called in Sir *Everard Digby*, and afterward Mr. *Treſham*. The Parliament was a-new prorogued till the 5th of *November*. Then the Conſpirators all went into the Country, and returned 10 days before the Parliament, and hearing that the Prince would

would be abſent from the Parliament, ſaid they would then ſeize on the Prince, and let alone the Duke. Saturday before the Kings return (which was on Thurſday) a Letter in the Street was delivered to the Lord *Mounteagle*'s Man, to put it into his Maſters Hand. It had neither Date nor Superſcription, and by the Lord *Mounteagle* was that Night ſent to the Earl of *Salisbury*, who made acquainted with it the Lord *Chamberlain*, the Lord *Admiral*, the Earl of *Worceſter* and *Northampton*. The Letter was this.

My Lord,

OUt of the love I bear to ſome of your Friends, I have a care of your preſervation: Therefore I would adviſe you, as you tender your Life, to deviſe ſome Excuſe to ſhift off your attendance at this Parliament: For God and Man have concurred to puniſh the wickedneſs of this Time. And think not ſlightly of this Advertiſement, but retire your ſelf into your Country, where you may expect the event in ſafety. For though there be no appearance of any ſtorme, yet I ſay, they ſhall receive a terrible Blow this Parliament, and yet they ſhall not ſee who hurt them. This counſel is not to be contemned, becauſe it may do you good, and can do you no harm: for the danger is paſt ſo ſoon as you ſhall have burned this Letter, and I hope God will give you the grace to make a good uſe of it; to whoſe holy protection I recommend you.

Friday following the King read it, who conſidering the Sentence therein expreſſed [that they ſhould receive a terrible blow this Patliament, and yet ſhould not know who hurt them] and joining it to the Sentence [for the danger is paſt ſo ſoon as you ſhall have burn'd this Letter] did ſuſpect the danger mentioned, to be ſome ſudden danger of blowing up with Powder. Afterward it was determined the Lord Chamberlain ſhould view both above and beneath the Parliament Houſes. Which the Lord Chamberlain having done, found in a Vault under the upper Houſe, great ſtore of Billets, Faggots and Coals, and caſting his Eye aſide, a Fellow ſtanding by, which called himſelf *Percy*'s Man, that had hired the Celler. The King ſuppoſing that Gun-Powder might be hid under that Wood and Coals, cauſed a further ſearch to be made. Whereupon Sir *Thomas Knevet* went about the Parliament Houſe with a ſmall number, to ſearch more narrowly, the Mid-night next after, where he found *Faux* ſtanding without Doors, booted and ſpurr'd, and apprehended him; then in ſearch under the Wood and Coals, 36 Barrels of Gun-Powder, and about the Traitor three Matches,

and other Inſtruments fit for that wicked purpoſe were found: which wicked intent of blowing up the Houſe, he inſtantly confeſſed; affirming, that if he had been in the Houſe, he would not have failed to blow up both himſelf and them. In this Mine wrought *Catesby*, *Robert Winter*, Eſquires. *Thomas Percy*, *Thomas Winter*, *John Wright*, *Chriſtopher Wright*, *Guido Faux*, Gentlemen; and *Bates*, *Catesby*'s Man. Sir *Everard Digby*; *Ambroſe Rockwood*, *Francis Treſham*, Eſquires; *John Grant*, Gentlemen, and *Robert Keys*, were made acquainted with the Plot, but wrought not in the Mine. After *Faux*'s apprehenſion, the Traitors poſt away, and pretending Religion they would fight for, gathered in open Rebellion all they could, which number never exceeded 80. They wandred through *Warwick-ſhire*, to *Worceſter ſhire*, and thence to the borders of *Stafford-ſhire*, and having gotten themſelves into a Houſe, they obſtinately refuſed to yeild to the Sheriff; but (through God's Providence) a leſs quantity of Powder than 2 pounds, taking Fire, did ſo mangle ſome, diſable others, that having begged pardon on their knees for their crime of God, they deſperately expoſed themſelves to the peoples fury: three of the chief joined Back to Back, and two of them were killed with one ſhot, *Catesby* and *Percy*; *Winter* was taken alive. So all of them were killed, beaten or taken.

The Conſpiracy of Sir Griffin Mackham, *and others.*

ANno *Domini* 1603, *George Brook*, Sir *Griffin Markham*, *Watſon* and *Clerk* Prieſts, entred into a Conſpiracy againſt King *James* (it was ſaid) to ſurpriſe Prince *Henry*, to keep the King and Prince in the Tower, or to carry them to *Dover* Caſtle, and there to obtain their own Pardons, a toleration for Religion, and removal of ſome Councellors. Divers beſide theſe were accuſed, and condemned; but *Brook* confeſſed he did it, but by a Commiſſion from the King, to try the faithfulneſs of the Kings Subjects; but he could produce no ſuch Commiſſion. Sir *Griffin Markham* confeſſed that he intended forreign Invaſion and Alteration of Religion, but not to deſtroy the King, as was in the Inditement. *Watſon* and *Clerk*, confeſſed they drew the Gentlemen into the Plot, holding the King for no King till he was Crowned. Of them all only *Watſon*, *Clerk* and *Brook* ſuffered Death.

The Massacre and Treason in Ireland, *extracted out of the Irish Remonstrance, and* Irelands *Tears.*

UPon the 23d day of *October*, 1641, a most Prodigious and Nefarious Viper, gnawing the Bowels of its Native-parent *Ireland*, burst out of the Womb thereof, and visibly appeared most epidemically destructive to that whole State and Kingdom. It had lien long (as some of the Rebels reported) undiscovered, but was all that while hatching by many hot and high-built hopes, both by Forraign and Domestick Encouragements. The accursed Midwives of this Bastard-birth, were Popish Priests, Friars, and Jesuits, together with other Fire-brands and Incendiaries of that State and Kingdom. Their hideous and hellish hopes were mightily supported and corroborated by strong assistance from *Spain*, *France*, and *Flanders*, together with deeply engaged assurance of full correspondency in *England*, and an equivalent party in *Scotland*, besides their great encouragements by Popish Bulls from *Rome*, authorizing the speedy and immediate Surrender of all such places of strength as they had Beleaguered, promising free Pardon of all Sins whatsoever before-hand committed by any of them, tending to the advancement of this great Work, Thundering (or rather Roaring) out Excommunications against any that should refuse so to joyn with them therein, terming themselves the Catholick Army, and the ground of their work (as all their abominable and bloody Plots are) the Catholick Cause. Their desperate and most deviliſh resolution was, therein, not to leave a drop of *English* Blood in *Ireland*, and so consequently not the least spark or glimpse of Gospel and pure Protestant Religion; giving out in words, and designing in their hearts, that the Tower of *London*, the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and the Castle of *Dublin*, were to be surprized by their Faction in all these places all upon one day. In all which time (this therefore might the more easily have been done, especially in *Ireland*) there was not the least fear or suspition of Treachery; yet there were (a little before the day of this Bloody-birth) secretly gathered together about 400 *Irish* Papists, elected out of most parts of *Ireland*, desperate and damnably bloody-minded persons, designed for this horrid and hellish Attempt, who had all privately conveyed and sheltered themselves in several places of the City and Suburbs of *Dublin*, waiting and expecting the time and Watch-word, when to give the on-set. In this Plot all the Popish Nobility and Men of quality in *Ireland* were interessed, and it was professed by that most impious and barbarous Arch Rebel, Sir

Philem

Philem O Neal, that what he and they did, was by the conſent of the Parliament in *Ireland*. Yea, ſome of them have been ſo impiouſly audacious, as to profeſs and perſuade others of their accurſed Confederates, to believe that they had Regal Authority for it, and were ſo bold as to term themſelves the Queen's Army.

And for the more violent proſecution of this their moſt exorbitant Villany, the Conſpirators and Traitors entred into a moſt accurſed Covenant (juſt as our Popiſh-Powder-Traitors did in their damnable Deſign) and bound themſelves by an Oath of Confederation and Secrecy. *Reily* a prime Popiſh Prieſt, and others (like his Father the Devil) compaſſing the Earth far and near, to draw into their Conſpiracy ſuch as had not before been therewith acquainted, as alſo to ſatisfie all ſcruples (if any aroſe in any of their minds) about the lawfulneſs of their Actions; juſt as *Garnet*, that old *Romiſh* Jeſuitical Fox did with his Powder-Conſpirators, 1605. And whereas they falſly have masked this their moſt inhumane Treaſon and Rebellion under the King's Name, pretending his authority, and all they did, or do, in obedience to his Majeſty, and tender reſpect to his Royal Prerogative; yet it hath been by ſome others of them profeſſed, that they intended to have a King of their own, yea, that they had one already; ſome ſaying *Tyrone* was he, others Sir *Philem O Neal*, who hath been audaciouſly and traiterouſly honoured with the ſtile of his Majeſty, and that they will (with the aſſiſtance of *Spain* and *France*) ſet footing in *England* (having compleated their own deviliſh *Iriſh* work) and after that in *Scotland*, where all things being ſetled to their deſires, the whole Forces in *Ireland* in way of Retribution, and acknowledgment of Gratitude were intended (as hath been confeſſed) for the King of *Spain* againſt the *Hollanders*. Such mighty and invincible Conquerors had they made themſelves in their own conceits, and moſt bold and bloody imaginations. Unto which their horrid Diſloyalty, and unparalleld Treachery and Rebellion, they added moſt execrable expreſſions of unheard of hatred and inhumane Barbarity to the Subjects of the *Engliſh Nation*; Baniſhment, or perpetual Slavery were the greateſt favours that would have been afforded them, their general profeſſion being for a general Extirpation, even to the laſt and leaſt drop of *Engliſh*-blood from among them. Yea, and that which tranſcends all former extents of rage and unpattern'd wrath and malignity, not ſo much as an *Engliſh* Beaſt, or any of that Breed was to be left alive in that whole Kingdom. And as the Hearts and Tongues of theſe moſt baſe and abominable Traitors and Rebels, were boundleſsly and extreamly cruel in Intention and Profeſſion: So it pleaſed the Lord for the Sins of his

People

People there, to permit power unto these barbarous Rebels, to act with their Hands, the most accursed and prophane Perpetrations that ever Christian Eyes beheld, or Ears ever heard of, both for Impiety against God and his holy Gospel, and almost unexpressible Inhumanity toward the true Professors thereof among them, blaspheming our God, stripping his Servants stark naked, and then bidding them go to their God to be clothed again; breaking into Churches, burning Pulpits, with extream hatred to our Religion, and exceedingly triumphing in all their Impieties. Dragging some Professors of the Gospel by the hair of their Heads through the Streets into the Churches, and there Stripping and Whipping them, and with most cruel and taunting Terms abusing them; telling them if they came to Morrow, they should hear the like Sermon. Yea, so excessively impious was their hatred to the Gospel of Christ, that they took the Sacred Books of the holy Scriptures, and cast them into Kennels and Puddles of Dirt and Mire, treading them under foot, and Leaping and Skipping on them, and (O horrid Impiety!) causing a Bagpipe to play all the while, and bidding a Plague upon them; saying, they were the cause of all Quarrels; and Burning some, and saying it was Hell-fire that was then flaming, and wishing they had all the Bibles in *Christendom* that they might use them so.

And as for the most Inhumane and more than *Scythian* Cruelties of those *Irish Canibals*, and most barbarous Blood-sucking *Tygres*, of whom we may most properly say, as *Jacob* did of his bloody Sons, *Simeon* and *Levi*, in their Massacre of the *Shechemites*, Gen. 49. 7. *Cursed be their Anger, for it was fierce; and their Wrath, for it was cruel.* Yea, certainly more cruel than ever any Eye did see, or Ear did hear; yea, I say, past the most exquisite historical expressions of any Ancient or Modern Relations: Witness their stripping stark naked, Men, Women, and Children, even Children sucking their poor Mothers Brests; whereby multitudes of all sorts, Ages, and Sexes, in the extremities of that cold season of Frost and Snow, have most lamentably perished; Women being dragged up and down Naked; Women in Child-bed, drawn out thence and cast into Prison; one delivered of a Child, while she was hanging; one ripped up (*horesco referens*) and two Children taken out of her, and all cast and eaten up by Swine. One stabb'd in the Brest, her Child sucking. An Infant cruelly murthered, whom they found sucking his dead Mother, slain by them the day before. A Child of fourteen years of Age taken from his Mother, in her sight cast into a Bog-pit, and held under-water while he was drowned. Together with many other yet more horrible, hideous, and

more

more than Savage or Beaſt-like Barbarities, too terrible for me any farther to relate, but may be more fully found in that moſt lamentable Remonſtrance of this *Iriſh Rebellion*, and all there proved by Teſtimonies on Oath, whereunto I refer the Reader. Which makes me call to mind that old Obſervation, proverbially ſpoken of *Ireland*, which is, *That no poiſonous Serpent will live on Iriſh ground*; which how true in the Hiſtorical meaning, I know not; but now I am ſure, 'tis moſt falſe in the myſtical meaning of it: for here it ſeems that Satan's Serpentine ſeed, a brood of moſt poiſonous Native Serpents, Adders and Snakes of Villany and Cruelty do live, yea, and thrive there alſo; but I truſt, but for a ſeaſon: for certainly, the Lord, the moſt righteous Judg of all Men, and ſevere Revenger of all Wrongs, will not ſuffer ſuch horrible Impieties and unpattern'd Cruelties to go unpuniſhed, but will undoubtedly ruinate ſuch a peſtilent Generation of *Romiſh* Vipers, and *Babyloniſh* Blood-ſuckers as theſe are, which he hath already moſt bleſſedly begun. Firſt, By his moſt gracious and timely diſcovery of their main Plot, the taking of the City of *Dublin*, which was indeed the Maſterpiece of their intended Epidemical Miſchief, but prevented (I ſay) by the Lord's great Mercy and good Providence, in a moſt ſtrange manner, by a native *Iriſh* Gentleman, one Mr. *Owen Mack-Connel*, once Servant to that pious and moſt worthy Gentleman, Sir *John Clotworthy*, and this alſo by a moſt remarkable way and work of the Lord's ſpecial Providence, as is more particularly and punctually related in the Preamble of *Irelands Tears*, to which I refer the Reader. And ſecondly, By the Lord's moſt Glorious and Victorious over-powering the out-ragious Power and Petulancy of thoſe barbarous Miſcreants, now in open Rebellion, by the hands of a very ſmall remnant of poor Proteſtants there among them, who (by reaſon of the moſt unhappy Diſtractions, unnatural Civil-diſcords raiſed up among us in *England* by the Popiſh Faction alſo, and their Pontifician Abettors) cannot be by us ſo ſufficiently ſupplied with Men and Arms, as is fit and much deſired; therefore, I ſay, the Lord of Hoſts abhorring and abominating ſuch atrocious and hell-fomented Blaſphemies, Murthers, and mercileſs Cruelties, makes his juſt Indignation and Wrath to proſecute and purſue them at the heels, giving thoſe ſmall and inconſiderable Companies ſuch admirable and even almoſt miraculous Victories over them, as moſt evidently declare the Hand of the Lord to be againſt them, and his gracious Purpoſe utterly to ſupplant and exterminate ſuch deviliſhly deſperate and intolerably barbarous and bloody Rebels and Traitors, the lively Limbs and Lineaments of that bloody Strumpet of *Rome*.

The most bloody Massacre at Paris, *Anno* 1572. *extracted out of the* French *History, truly and briefly related.*

AND now (good Reader) give me leave a little to seem to digress (not so much from the Matter, as) from the Persons and Places at first propounded, and to look but a little into our Neighbour Kingdom of *France*, where, I say, I shall only vary from Personages, but the subject Matter the same with the former, setting forth the Bloody Plots and Conspiracies of the Popish Faction among them also, against those of the reformed Protestant Religion in *France*, and especially in that most butcherly and barbarous Massacre at *Paris*, where it primarily and chiefly began to be cruelly acted and executed on God's innocent Lambs, marked out to the slaughter before-hand. And thus it was in brief.

In the years 1571, and 72, *Charles* the 9th then King of *France*; the said King, the then Duke of *Guise*, and others of the *Romish* Faction, bearing a most inveterate hatred (which was craftily concealed) against those of the Religion, and in especial against the then most renowned Admiral of *France*, whose Piety, Prudence, and Prowess was such, and in so high esteem of all, both Friends and Foes also, that whilst he subsisted and survived, the Popish party (maugre their malice) could do nothing, to any purpose, to the prejudice of the Cause of Religion. At last a Plot was laid most craftily and cruelly, under the pretence of a Marriage between the Prince of *Navarre*, a Noble and Pious Prince of the Religion, and the King's Sister; by which snare to bring the said Prince, the Admiral, and the rest of the Heads of Religion, to the Court and City of *Paris*, that so these Heads being first smiten off, the inferiour Members thereof might the more easily be destroyed. Under this colour, I say, the King invites the Admiral to the Court at *Paris*, pretends a fair Correspondence and Agreement of all matters in Difference betwixt his Majesty and those of the Religion, especially himself and the Admiral, and a Reconcilement also between this noble Admiral and the Duke of *Guise*. In which interim, one *Lignerolles*, a *French* Gentleman, was openly slain in the Court, for discovering some secrets concerning this Plot against those of the Religion, and the Cardinal of *Chastillon* (then in *England*, and ready to depart thence for *France*) Brother to the Admiral of *France*, was poisoned by one of the Chamberlains, and died thereof, to the great grief of all his Friends and Servants.

The most Noble and Religious Admiral on the King's Invitation, comes to *Paris*, was (with extraordinary fair shows of love and re-

gal reſpect) moſt welcomely entertained, both he and divers others of the Religion that came with him. The foreſaid Marriage was not long after Solemnized in *Paris*, with great pretences of joy and content on all ſides expreſſed, in moſt ſumptuous and liberal Feaſts and Banquets, Masks and Dances (the ſweet innocent Princes, little dreaming of ſuch a Dance to be now a leading by the King, Queen-Mother, and Duke of *Guiſe*, with the reſt of the *Romiſh* bloody Faction, as ſlain'd, nay ſteep'd all their dainties in ſtreams of their Hearts-blood) in ſo much as 'twas admired to ſee ſuch a ſeeming friendly mixtute of thoſe of the Religion with the *Romiſh Catholicks*, juſt like ſo many Lambs among ſo many greedy Wolves. Now whilſt every one imployed himſelf in ſuch like Mirth and Jollity, divers that were ſent for by the King, Queen-Mother, and Duke of *Guiſe*, that ſo they might be ſure to be the ſtronger party, ſpeedily arrived in *Paris*; the Cataſtrophe of all that follows having been made not long before among them, the Dukes of *Guiſe* and *Anjou* being the principal Actors openly ſeen in this wicked Work, who reſolved not to let the Admiral depart out of *Paris*, but there to diſpatch him, and all ſuch as ſhould endeavour to defend him. Now it ſo fell out, that one Morning the Admiral coming out of the *Louvre*, and going to Dine at his Lodging, being on foot, and (without leaſt ſuſpicion of any Villany to be attempted againſt him) as he was reading a Petition, one ſhot at him with a Harquebuſs, the Bullet whereof took away the Fore-finger of his Right-hand, and hurt him in the left Arm; the Villain that ſhot eſcaped by flight, a Horſe ſtanding ready to poſt him away after he had done the deed. The noble Admiral being thereupon brought to his Lodging, ſhewed moſt ſingular Piety, Conſtancy, and Patience, under his Surgeons hands, was viſited by divers Lords and Gentlemen of the Religion, the King of *Navarre* (now the King of *France* his Brother-in-Law) and the Prince of *Conde*. The *French* King alſo, though a main Plotter in the work, craftily complained to theſe Princes, of the Miſchief thus happened, proteſting his ſorrow, and ſwearing revenge and ſevere execution of Juſtice on the Offender, whoſoever he were.

The King himſelf alſo went to viſit the Admiral, making many ſerious and deep proteſtations of his high eſteem of his loyalty and fidelity to his Perſon and Crown always, and that he held and eſteemed him a moſt diſcret and valiant Commander in Arms, and that therefore he much reſpected him, with many ſuch like *French* Complements. Immediately after the King's departure, the King of *Navarre* and the Prince of *Conde*, were certainly, but very ſecretly enformed of the intended Maſſacre on all of the Religion, and adviſed as ſpeedily as they

they could to get out of *Paris*, and to be assured that that blow given to the Admiral, was but the beginning of the Tragedy; but alas, good Princes, they so much confided on the King's Vows and Promises, that they reject this Advise and Counsel, and staied there still. About *Saturday*-evening, being the 23d of *August*, 1572. certain Protestant Gentlemen, offered themselves to watch that Night with the good Admiral, but *Teligny* his Son-in-Law would not suffer them, but dismissed them with many thanks, little suspecting (still) any approaching or precipitating danger on his Father. Night being come on, the Duke of *Guises* Lieutenant in this Action, which now at this present was to be declared to the Duke of *Anjou*, sent for all the Captains of the *Switzers*, and companies of Strangers (which still increased) into the Town; shewing them his Commission to kill the Admiral, and all his partakers; exhorting them to be couragious in shedding of Blood, and making Spoil of them; and appointed their Troops to be placed where he thought meetest. About Midnight it was informed to all the Popish Assemblies in the Town, That the like to this Massacre should be done to all of the Religion throughout the whole Realm; and that the Watch-word of the general Massacre should be the great Bell of the Palace, which should be rung at the break of Day, and the Badg of the Executioners should be a white Handkerchief tied upon their sleeves, and a white Cross in their Hats. The Duke of *Guise* with his bloody-minded Associates, had charge to begin at the Admiral's Lodgings. The mighty noise of Armour, and running up and down with very many lighted Torches, soon after Midnight, made many of those of the Religion, that were longed near the Admiral, to come out of their Lodgings and to go into the Street to enquire of their Acquaintances, what this noise meant at such an undue Hour, but being anxiously answered, they went on still toward the *Louvre*, where the Duke of *Guise* and his bloody Comrades were attending the deed, where those innocent Lambs of the Religion were first set upon, and assaulted by the Duke's guard. Then presently they rang St. *Germaines* Bell in the Palace, whereupon one *Cossins*, a *French* Fury, perceiving the Duke of *Guise* coming with his Troops, knocks at the Admirals Gate, between two and three of the Clock in the Morning, being *Sunday*, the 24th of *August*, 1572. *Labonne*, one of the Admiral's attendants, opens the Gate, and was instantly stabb'd by *Cosseins*; the second Door going up the Stairs, being soon burst open, they came to the Admiral's Chamber, where his own Guard of *Switzers* were, one of them was slain with an Harquebuss. And while *Cosseins* was jumbling at the Chamber-door, one *Cornatan* ran up into the Chamber, and being asked by the Admiral (who had

cauſed his Men to liſt him out of his Bed, and in his Night-gown, having aſſiſted his Miniſters in fervent Prayer, and moſt humbly commended his Soul to his Saviour Chriſt Jeſus; what all this hurly burly meant: *Cornatan*, his Servant, anſwered, My Lord, It is God that calls for us, the Houſe is entred by force, and there is no means of Reſiſtance. The good Admiral, then, replied, *It is not long ſince I diſpoſed my ſelf to Die; ſave you your ſelves, if it be poſſible, for you cannot ſave my Life, and therefore I commit my Soul into the Hands and Mercy of God.* Preſently hereupon his Attendants began to ſhift for themſelves, and to flie for their Lives, and ſome of them got up into the top of the Houſe, and found a Window to iſſue out of the Roof and ſo into Gutters; but moſt of them were ſlain in the next Houſes; but *Cornatan*, and *Merlin*, a godly Miniſter, eſcaped, and were miraculouſly preſerved. The Admiral's Chamber-door being now opened, ſeven or eight Armed Men with their Targets entred into it, and one *Beſmes*, Servant to the Duke of *Guiſe*, with a naked Sword in his hand, offered him the point: Whereupon the good Admiral, ſaid unto him, *Young man, thou oughtſt to reſpect my Age and Infirmity, yet ſhalt thou not ſhorten my life.* With that, *Beſmes* thruſt his Sword into the Admiral's Body, and redoubling the blow upon the Admiral's Head, every one of the reſt alſo gave him a blow, in ſuch ſort, that he fell upon the Ground, and ſo lay gaſping. The Duke of *Guiſe*, and others, ſtaying below in the Court and hearing the blows, asked if they had done, and commanded the Body to be thrown out of the Window; which was preſently done by that villain *Beſmes*, and his companions. Now the blows that he had on his Head, and the Blood covering his Face, had ſo diſfigured him, that the Duke of *Guiſe* hardly knew him; whereupon ſtooping down and wiping his Face with his Hankerchief, he ſaid, Now I know him, it is he indeed; and therewith gave him a kick with his foot on his Face being dead, whom all the Murtherers of *France* extreamly feared being alive. Which done, he left the Admiral's Houſe, accompanied with his moſt bloody Train, and began to cry about the Streets: Courage, fellow Souldiers, we have made a good beginning, let us now to the reſt, for the King commandeth it. Repeating thoſe words oft, with great majeſty, For the King commandeth it, it is his pleaſure, it is his expreſs commandment. (Juſt as our Romiſh Clergy in the *Iriſh* Maſſacre in the Year 1641, pretended the King's Authority for their Rebellion, laying all the *Odium* of their impious Villanies and Cruelties on the King's Majeſty, ſaying ſtill, 'twas his pleaſure it ſhould be ſo.) Now preſently thereupon the Palace Clock ſtruck, and then a Noiſe was heard all about the Streets of

Paris,

Paris, saying that the *Hugonots* (for so the Romish Catholicks term the true Protestants in *France*) were in Arms (they being all, alas, in their Beds, far from any such thoughts) and meant to kill the King; (just as our Powder-Traitors intended, had their Plot taken effect, to have slandered the Puritans in *England*, to have been the Authors of that hellish-Treason) to whom the Admirals Head was carried and presented, and to the Queen-Mother of *France*, and then imbalmed and sent to *Rome* to the Pope and Cardinal of *Lorrain*. The Common-people (like Priest, like People) ran to the Admirals Lodging, where they cut off his Hands and his privy Members, and drew his Body for the space of three days about the Town; which done, it was born to the Gibbet of *Montfaucon* and there hanged by the Feet. The Gentlemen Officers of the Chamber, Governours, Tutors and houshold Servants of the King of *Navarre*, the French King's Brother-in Law, lately married to his Sister, and of the Prince of *Conde*, were driven out of their Chambers, where they slept in the *Louvre*, and forced into the Court, were there massacred in the Kings own presence. The like was done to the Lords and Gentlemen that lay round about the Admirals Lodgings, and then throughout the Town in such sort, that the number slain that Sunday at Night and the two next Days ensuing, within the City of *Paris*, and Suburbs thereof, was esteemed to be above ten thousand Persons, Lords, Gentlemen, Pages, Servants, Justices of all sorts, Schollars, Lawyers, Merchants, Artificers, Women, Maids, and Boys, not sparing little Children in their Cradles, no nor in their Mothers Bellies. The Courtiers of the Kings Guard and Strangers that massacred these Gentlemen, said, that in one day, by Weapons and disorder they had ended those Processes, which Pen, Paper, Sentences of Justice nor open War could not find the means to do or execute in 12 years space. And thus these most honourable Protestant Lords and Gentlemen, falsly accused and slandered of Conspiracies and Practices against the King, being stark naked, thinking only upon their rest, scarce awakened out of their Sleep, utterly unarmed, in the hands of infinite, cruel, crafty and most treacherous Enemies, not having so much leasure as to breath, were barbarously slain, some in their Beds, others on the roofs of Houses, and in whatsoever other places, where they might be found. It would be too tedious to recite at large the Names and Sirnames of all the honourable Personages of divers Qualities that were then slain and butchered, it sufficeth that their Names are written in Heaven, and that their Death (though shameful and despicable in the sight and presence of Men of this World) is precious in the sight of the Lords most holy Majesty.

See here the Holiness of Rome, and zeal of the Romanists.

Now

Now let the tender hearted Christian Reader, but consider and ponder in his Heart, how strange and horrible a thing it might be in a great Town or City, to see at the least 60000 Men with Pistols, Pikes, Courtlasses, Ponyards, Knives and other such bloody Instruments, run swearing and blaspheming the sacred Majesty of God throughout the Streets, and into Mens Houses, where most cruelly they massacred all whomsoever of the Religion they met, without regard of Estate, Condition, Sex or Age, the Streets paved with Bodies cut and hewed in pieces, the Gates and Entries of Houses, Palaces and publick places died with Blood. A horrible Plague of shoutings and howlings of the Murtherers, mixed with continual noise of Pistols and Calivers, together with the pittiful cries of those that were murthered, the Bodies cast out at Windows upon the Stones, drawn through the Dirt with strange noise and Whistlings, the breaking open of Doors and Windows with Bils, Stones and other furious Instruments, the spoiling and plundering of Houses, Carts carrying away the spoils, and dead Bodies which were thrown into the River of *Soame*, all red with Blood, which ran in great Streams through the Town, and from the Kings Palace into the said River.

As for the King of *Navarre* himself, and the Prince of *Conde*, they were called into the King's presence, who must himself speak with them, who with his own Mouth certified them, what had thus past all this while, adding that he had saved their Lives only upon Condition, that they should renounce their Religion, and follow his; otherwise that they must look for the like punishment that their Adherents had and should receive. The King of *Navarre* besought the King to remember his promise of Alliance newly contracted, and not to constrain him in his Religion. The Prince of *Conde* also more fervently answered, that the King had given his Faith unto him and to all those of the Religion, with so solemn a Protestation and Vow, that he could not be persuaded that his Majesty would falsify such an authentick Oath, and that thereupon he had thus far yeilded to his Majesties Demands, and faithfully performed what he had required of him on this Assurance: But as touching the Religion, whereof the King had granted him the free exercise, and God the true knowledg, to whom he was to make an account therein, for this his Religion, he said, he was fully resolved to remain most constant therein, and which he would always maintain to be true, although it were with the loss of his Life. This answer of the Prince, set the King into such a choller, that he began to call him Rebel, seditious, and Son of a seditious Person, with horrible threatnings to cause

Mark here the Vows of Romish *Princes.*

cauſe them to loſe their Heads, if within 3 days they took not better counſel: and indeed theſe threatnings, and other crafty carriages in this way, ſo wrought on both theſe Princes at laſt, that they forſook their Faith and firſt Love, and turned to Romiſh abominations.

Now the King perceiving that this Maſſacre of *Paris* would not quench the Fire, but rather kindle it the more, fearing leſt thoſe of the Religion in his other Provinces and Towns might aſſemble and unite themſelves together, and ſo give them new work; he with the ſpeedy advice of his Counſellors, ſent two Meſſengers with two ſeveral Meſſages, the one to the Governours and ſeditious Catholicks of his remoter Towns, wherein were many of the Religion, with expreſs command to maſſacre them; the other containing certain Letters to the Governors of Provinces, by which he pretended this Maſſacre to be perpetated by the Duke of *Guiſe*, and the Admiral to be murthered on a particular and private quarrel betwixt them two, and that the King's honeſt meaning and intention was utterly againſt theſe things, and ſeriouſly to maintain his former Edict of a general Pacification; and therefore that his care and vigilancy had ceaſed it the ſame day it began; and yet (as my Author recordeth in his Hiſtory) on the Tueſday following, being the 26 of the ſame *Auguſt*, the King accompanied with his Brethren and the chiefeſt of his Court, went to the Court of Parliament, and there publickly declared in expreſs terms, That whatſoever had hapned in *Paris*, was done, not only by his conſent, but alſo by his Commandment, and of his own motion. And as for his other former mentioned Meſſage and Letter to other Towns and Provinces, for the maſſacring of thoſe of the Religion among them alſo; his bloody command herein was immediately put in execution at *Lyons*, and many other places, where the poor Proteſtants were murthered and maſſacred in moſt hideous and horrible manner, by thoſe mercileſs and inhumane Butchers of bloody *Rome*, who knockt down the innocent Chriſtians among them, as ſo many Dogs, cut their Throats, mangl'd their Bodies, ſlaſh'd off their Hands with great ſharp Knives, as on their Knees they held them up to the Villains, praying for the ſparing of their Lives; yea, and were known to rip up their Bellies and take out their Fat from their Bowels, and to ſell it to the Apothecaries to make Medicines. Thus alſo in thoſe remoter parts from *Paris* were very many thouſands of the Religion murdered, without any difference or diſtinction either of Sex or Age. And ſo deeply enraged was the King and his Adherents, and ſo deſperately reſolved to root out and extirpate the memory of thoſe of the Religion, eſpecially of any note or eminency, that the King having at laſt got into his cuſtody one *Briquemant* a noble French Gentleman, of the age of ſeventy years, one

that

year before the King's Death, a ſelect number of *Engliſh* Jeſuits were ſent from their whole party in *England*; firſt to *Paris*, to conſult with the Faculty of *Sorbon*, then altogether Jeſuited; to whom they put this Queſtion in writing:

That ſeeing the ſtate of England *was in a likely poſture to change Government, whether it was lawful for the Catholicks to work that Change, for the advancing and ſecuring of the Catholick Cauſe in* England, *by making away the King, whom there was no hope to turn from his Hereſie?*
Which was anſwered Affirmatively.

After which the ſame Perſons went to *Rome*, where the ſame Queſtion being propounded and debated, it was concluded by the Pope and his Council, that it was both lawful and expedient for the Catholicks to promote that alteration of State. What followed that Conſultation and Sentence, all the World knoweth, and how the Jeſuits went to work, God knoweth; and Time (the bringer forth of Truth) will let us know. But when the horrible Paricide committed on the King's ſacred Perſon, was ſo univerſally cried down, as the greateſt Villany that had been committed in many Ages, the Pope commanded all the Papers about that Queſtion to be gathered and burnt; in obedience to which Order, a *Roman* Catholick in *Paris*, was demanded a Copy which he had of thoſe Papers; But the Gentleman who had had time to conſider and deteſt the wickedneſs of that Project, refuſed to give it, and ſhewed them to a Proteſtant Friend of his; and related to him the whole carriage of this Negotiation, with great abhorrency of the practices of the Jeſuits.

In purſuance of that Order from *Rome*, for the pulling down both Monarch and the Monarchy of *England*, many Jeſuits came over, who took ſeveral Shapes to go about their work, but moſt of them took party in the Army. About Thirty of them were met by a Proteſtant Gentleman between *Roan* and *Diep*, to whom they ſaid (taking him for one of their Party) that they were going into *England*, and would take Arms in the Independent Army, and endeavour to be Agitators.

A Proteſtant Lady living in *Paris* in the time of our late Calamities, was perſuaded by a Jeſuite going in Scarlet, to turn *Roman* Catholick: When the diſmal news of the King's Murther came to *Paris*, this Lady,

(as

(as all other good *English* Subjects) was most deeply afflicted with it. And when this Scarlet Divine came to see her, and found her melting in tears, about that heavy and common disaster; he told her with a smiling countenance, that she had no reason to lament, but rather to rejoyce, seeing that the Catholicks were rid of their greatest Enemy, and that the Catholick Cause was much furthered by his Death. Upon which, the Lady in great anger, put the man down Stairs, saying, If that be your Religion, I have done with you for ever. And God hath given her the Grace to make her word good hitherto.

Many intelligent Travellers can tell of the great joy among the *English* Convents and Seminaries, about the King's Death, as having overcome their Enemy, and done their main work for their settlement in *England*; of which they made themselves so sure, that the *Benedictines* were in great care that the Jesuits should not get their Land, and the *English* Nuns were contending who should be Abbesses in *England*.

An understanding Gentleman visiting the Friars of *Dunkirk*, put them upon the discourse of the King's Death, and to pump out their sense about it, said that the Jesuits had laboured very much to compass that great work: To which they answered, that the Jesuites would engross to themselves the glory of all great and good Works, and of this among other Works; whereas they had laboured as diligently and effectually for it, as they. So there was striving for the glory of that Atchievement, and the Friars shewed themselves as much Jesuited as the Jesuites.

In the height of *Oliver*'s Tyranny, *Thomas White*, Gentleman, a Priest, and a right Jesuit in all his Principles about Obedience, set out a Book Entituled, the *Grounds of Obedience and Government*: Wherein he maintains that, 'If the People by any Circumstance, 'be devolved to the State of Anarchy, their promise made *Dr. Moulin, pag.* 122. '[*to their expelled Governour*] binds no more. That the 'People are remitted, by the evil managing and insufficiency 'of their Governour, to the force of Nature to provide for themselves, 'and not bound by any promise made to their Governour. 'That the Magistrate by his miscarriages abdicateth him- *Pag.* 123. 'self from being a Magistrate, and proveth a Brigand, *&* 124. 'or Robber, instead of a Defender. *The word* Defender, *he writes with a great* D, *that the Reader may take notice whom he means.*

that had valiantly imployed himself in the Service of the Kings of *France*, having been found in the House of the Ambassador of *England*, then resident in *France*, wherein he had hid himself, whilst the greatest fury of the Massacre was executed, was by the King's command put in close Prison, together with another vertuous Gentleman, *Cavagnes*, Master of the Requests, both which Gentlemen bare great affection both unto the Religion, and also unto the renowned Admiral, and were themselves of great esteem and reputation in *France*; but the King having them now fast in hold, threatned to tear them in pieces upon the Rack, if they would not write and sign with their Hands, that they had conspired with the Admiral to kill the King, his Brethren, the Queen, and the King of *Navarre*. But they having most constantly and justly refused to avouch so horrible a lye against their own and their godly Friends Innocencies, were racked and cruelly tormented, and by a most unjust sentence of the Court of Parliament in *Paris*, they were both declared guilty of Treason, and condemned to be hanged upon a Gibbet, which was accordingly executed. The Queen-Mother leading the King, her two Sons, and the King of *Navarre* her Brother-in-Law to see the Execution. Her Counsellors thinking that at this last exploit, what they had wickedly projected, namely, the false transferring of the cause of this bloody Massacre on a treasonable Plot, intended by the Admiral and others of the Religion against the King, (as was fore-mentioned) would now be wrought out and effected, if *Briquemant* in presence of all the People, now at the time of his expected Death would ask pardon of the King, withal (to work it on the more) sending one to him to certifie and assure him, that so he might easily save his Life, for the King was merciful, and that he should have pardon, if he would desire it, confessing this fact wherewith he was charged. But *Briquemant* answered boldly and with a good courage; that it belonged not unto him, but to the King to ask pardon of God for such an heinious Offence: That he would never ask pardon for a fault, wherein he had not offended, but knew himself to be most innocent, whereof he called G O D to witness, desiring him to pardon the King's so great Disloyalty and Cruelty. *Cavagnes* also, the other noble Gentleman, did the like until he died. Insomuch that this execution (contrary to the King's expectation) served to no other end, but more to publish the iniquity of all those cruel Homicides, and of all their most pernicious Counsels.

The

The Papiſts Plots in reference to the late Troubles, and particularly about the Death of King CHARLES *the Firſt (of bleſſed Memory) as proved by Doctor* Du Moulin.

WHen the Buſineſſes of the late bad Times are once ripe for an Hiſtory, and Time, the bringer forth of Truth, hath diſcovered the Myſteries of Iniquity, and the depths of Satan, which hath wrought ſo much Crime and Miſchief, it will be found, that the late Rebellion was raiſed and foſtered by the Arts of the Court of *Rome*. That Jeſuits profeſſed themſelves Independent, as not depending on the Church of *England*; and Fifth-Monarchy-Men, that they might pull down the *Engliſh* Monarchy, and that in the Committees, for the deſtruction of the King and the Church, they had their Spies and their Agents. The *Roman* Prieſt and Confeſſor is known, who when he ſaw the fatal ſtroke given to our holy King and Martyr, flouriſhed with his Sword, and ſaid, *Now the greateſt Enemy that we have in the World, is gone.*

When the news of that horrible Execution came to *Roan*, a Proteſtant Gentleman of good Credit, was preſent in a great Company of Jeſuited Perſons: Where after great expreſſions of Joy, the graveſt of the Company, to whom all gave ear, ſpake much after this manner: *The King of* England *at his Marriage, had promiſed us the Re-eſtabliſhing of the Catholick Religion in* England; *and when he delayed to fulfil his promiſe, we ſummoned him from time to time to perform it: We came ſo far as to tell him, that if he would not do it, we ſhould be forced to take thoſe Courſes, which would bring him to his Deſtruction. We have given him lawful warning, and when no warning would ſerve, we have kept our word to him, ſince he would not keep his word to us.* Which is falſe.

That grave Rabby's Sentence, agreeth with this certain Intelligence, which ſhall be juſtified whenſoever Authority will require it: That the

'If the Magiſtrate (*ſaith he*) have truly deſerved to be diſpoſſeſſed;
'or if it be rationally doubted, that he hath deſerved it,
Pag. 133. 'and he actually out of poſſeſſion. In the former caſe, it
'is certain the Subject hath no Obligation to hazard for his
'Reſtitution, but rather to hinder it: For ſince it is the Common Good
'that both the Magiſtrate and the Subject are to aim at, and clearly
'out of what is expreſt, it is the common harm to admit again of
'ſuch a Magiſtrate; every one to his power is bound to reſiſt him.
'The next Caſe is, if he be Innocent, and wrongfully
Pag. 135. 'Depoſed; nay, let us add, One who had Governed
'well, and deſerved much of the Commonwealth, yet
'he is totally Diſpoſſeſſed: And ſo that it is plain in theſe Circum-
'ſtances, It were better for the Common Good to ſtay as they are, than
'to venture the reſtoring him, becauſe of the publick hazard.

And now to ſet down all his words, and follow his ſtile, which is affectedly intricate and obſcure, he maintaineth that a Diſpoſſeſſed Prince, whether by right or wrong, 'is obliged abſolutely to renounce
'all Right and Claim to Government; and if he does
Pag. 136. 'not, he is worſe than an Infidel.

He tells us, 'That Pope *Urban* the 8*th*. publiſhed a Deciſion, That
'after five Years quiet poſſeſſion of an Eſtate, the Church
Pag. 151. 'was not bound to take notice whether the Title were
'lawful or no, but acknowledg the Poſſeſſor in Eccleſia-
'ſtical Buſineſs.

'That when the Peoples Good ſtands on the Poſſeſſors ſide, then
'clearly he begins to gain Right and Power. That when the People
'think themſelves well, they manifeſtly conſent to the preſent Go-
'vernment. Beſides (ſaith he) who can aſſure they
Pag. 145. 'ſhall be better by the return of the Diſpoſſeſſed Party?
'Surely by common preſumption, the Gainer is like to
'defend them better than he who loſt it. He comes ſo far as to con-
'clude, That if the Old Magiſtrate offer to return, he muſt be re-
'pulſed by force of Arms. His reaſoning is this; What if an open
'Enemy ſhould come; could, or ought the Subjects joyn
Pag. 157. 'againſt him with their New Magiſtrate? If not, the
'whole Publick muſt periſh: If they may, then their
'Caſe is the ſame againſt their Old Magiſtrate, ſince his Right ſtood
'upon

'upon the Common Peace; and that transferred from him to his 'Rival, by the title of Quiet Poſſeſſion.

This was the Philoſophy of that Contemplative Gentleman, when the King lived in Exile, and *Oliver* ſate on the Throne. Having ſo well deſerved of the King, he was not long ſince highly recommended to his Majeſty, by a Man of great Note. But the King who hath a Royal inſight in Perſons and Buſineſſes, ſtopt him with this ſhort anſwer, *No more of that, I know what Man he is.*

Father *Bret* was of Mr. *Whites* Opinion: for the Caſtle of *Jerſey* being ſurrendred, after that reſiſtance, which for the length of ſtanding out, and the height of Vallour ſhall be memorable in all Ages: When the Gentlemen who had defended it were preſt to take the Engagement, contrary to the Articles of their Rendition: That goodly Divine was very earneſt with them at St. *Malo* to take it; maintaining, That they were not to acknowledg any Supreme, but the prevailing Power.

When his Majeſty caſt himſelf upon the *Spaniard*, the Jeſuitical Party thought they had him ſure enough from ever returning; but God diſappointed their hopes, and deceived our fears by his Miraculous Mercy; For it is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our Eyes, that he eſcaped out of thoſe hands.

I cannot leave un-obſerved, That in the height of the late Tyranny, two Heads of the Gun-powder Traitors that were ſet upon the Houſe of Lords, were taken down; not by the high Winds, but by the ſame Zeal which had plotted that Treaſon, and with the leave of Traitors of another Feather. We may hear in time, that thoſe holy Reliques are ſhrined up in Gold, and are working Miracles.

The King's happy Reſtauration, did ſomewhat (as the Learned Biſhop *Uſher* Propheſied) ſtop the Papiſts Carreer, ſo that they were conſtrained a while to demur and alter their Meaſures, yet the ſame reſtleſs and ambitious Spirits have acted all along, ever ſince the Reſtauration, to this very Day. And this preſent year 1678, may be called a Year of Amazing and Stupendous Diſcovery: For the Parliament meeting in *October*, 1678, after ſome Intimations given by his Majeſty in his Speech, and after ſevere Examinations of Mr. *Oats*, and Mr. *Bedlow*, (two active Perſons in the Popiſh Cabal,

but

but now deſerters of ſuch notorious Villanies) has here declared that there has been, and ſtill is, a moſt Helliſh and Damnable Plot contrived and carried on by the Popiſh Recuſants, to Aſſaſſinate the King, deſtroy the Proteſtant Religion, and to ſubvert the Ancient Government of the Kingdom. On which account ſeveral Lords are committed to the Tower on Suſpicion, and ſeveral Perſons of lower degree to *Newgate*. Two of the latter ſort, *viz. Stayley*, and *Coleman*, (late Secretary to the Dutcheſs of *York*, and one that aſſumed to be Principal Secretary of State) have received their Rewards as notorious Traitors. This Plot, in the general Opinion, is thought to be the greateſt and moſt Dangerous that ever was ſince the Reformation: For as it has been of long Continuance, ſo it is laid Univerſal; for no leſs than theſe three Northern Kingdoms were deſigned to be delivered from that which they call Peſtilent Hereſie (ſo *Coleman* in one of his Letters has told us): all the Power and Wealth of the *Popiſh* Party was laid out to carry on the Catholick Cauſe. Witneſs what the Burning of *London* in 1666. coſt them, *viz.* 14000 *l.* and the Burning of *Southwark*, 2000 *l.* and what Doctor *Wakeman* was offered to poiſon the King, *viz.* 15000 *l.* beſides other unknown Charges, which in time we hope will be Diſcovered, together with the depths of their Notorious Villanies. In the mean time by what we have ſeen, felt, and heard, the Reader may ſee that the Religion of the *Papiſts* is not from above (which is Pure, Peaceable, and Gentle, and eaſie to be Entreated;) but from the Devil, who was a Murtherer from the Beginning, and like a Roaring Catholick Lion, goes up and down ſeeking whom he may devour.

FINIS.